Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28612—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31	8
Heart Bottle	28	12
O. B.	27	0
Glentromie	26	0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18	0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th Dec.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3866	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	20th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th Dec.
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
December 1, 1891.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
WAROONGA	2,500	27th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December 1891. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

[illegible]ASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. [illegible]00 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to British ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,122 tons, on 12th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,465 tons, on the 13th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 11th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3514	about 19th Dec.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	,, 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	,, 23rd ,,
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	,, 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	,, 18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	,, 25th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, Commander N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. For Particulars as to Rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

Cheaper Passages engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
CRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

PURE WHITE CROCKERY,
IN NEAT STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.

THIS elegant Ware is quite suitable for any Table, and was largely used at the Entertainments given in honour of the Cesarewitch; at the same time its astonishingly low price makes it suitable for district and other use.

SERVICE No. 5. PLAIN WHITE, without Lines.
DINNER SERVICE.

		Cash. Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
10-inch Hot-Water Plates	per doz	22 0	25 0
10 ,, Meat do.	,,	3 4	3 12
10 ,, Soup do.	,,	3 4	3 12
8 ,, Pudding do.	,,	2 4	2 8
6 ,, Cheese do.	,,	1 14	2 2
18 ,, Well Gravy Dish	each	5 8	6 4
18 ,, Flat Dish	,,	3 4	3 12
16 ,, do.	,,	2 4	2 8
14 ,, do.	,,	1 6	1 9
12 ,, do.	,,	1 0	1 2
10 ,, do.	,,	0 15	1 1
16 ,, Fish Drainer	,,	2 4	2 8
9 ,, Pie Dish	,,	0 12	0 14
11 ,, do.	,,	1 2	1 4
Cheese Dish, without Cover	,,	2 12	3 2
Covered Cheese Dish	,,	6 8	7 8
Do. Soup Tureen and Stand	,,	7 0	8 0
Do. Sauce Tureen and Stand	,,	1 12	2 0
Do. Side Dish	,,	6 8	7 8
Do. Vegetable Dish	,,	2 2	2 6
Salad Bowl	,,	2 4	2 8
Tripartite Vegetable Dish	,,	5 0	5 12
Dinner Service for 12 Persons	,,	57 0	64 0

Service No. 5. *Plain White, without Lines.*
BREAKFAST SERVICE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	per doz.	9 0	10 0
Coffee or Tea Cups and Saucers	,,	5 8	6 4
Plates	,,	5 8	6 4
Slop Basin	each	1 0	1 2
Sugar Basin, covered	,,	1 12	2 0
Cream Jug	,,	1 0	1 2
Milk Jug	,,	1 4	1 7
10-inch Dish	,,	2 4	2 8
12 ,,	,,	2 12	3 2
Butter Pot and Stand	,,	2 8	2 14
Toast Rack	,,	2 8	2 12
Bread and Butter Plates	,,	1 0	1 1
Egg Stand and 6 Cups	,,	5 8	6 4
Covered Muffin Plate	,,	2 8	2 14
Breakfast Sets for 12 Persons		28 0	32 0
Do. 6 do.		15 0	17 0

	Cash	Credit
Oriental Peach Blow Dinner Service	Cash Rs. 85	Credit Rs. 95
Bird on Almond Branch Service	,, ,, 97	,, ,, 109

AND OTHER SERVICES.

	Cash	Credit
Bird on Almond Branch, Gilt Line Breakfast Services for 12 Persons	Cash Rs. 51	Credit Rs. 57
Do. do. do. for 6 Persons	,, ,, 27	,, ,, 30

FINE LIMOGES CHINA.

HANDSOME HAND-PAINTED CHINA DINNER SERVICES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

		Cash. Rs. A.	Credit. Rs. A.
No. 1	Pretty Green Spray with Blue Flower, per set	120 0	135 0
,, 2	,, ,, ,, with Pink do. do.	120 0	135 0
,, 3	,, ,, ,, wish Violet do. do.	130 0	135 0
,, 4	,, Spray with Yellow and Red do. do.	130 0	135 0
,, 5	,, ,, with Blue and Pink do. coloured Bird and Flies, per set	140 0	155 0
,, 6	,, Pattern very neat, Pretty Faded Leaf and Flower, per set	140 0	155 0

EACH SET CONTAINS 79 PIECES AS UNDER:—

24 Meat Plates.
12 Soup ,,
12 Pudding Plates.
12 Cheese ,,
2 each 10-in. and 12-in. Flat Dishes.
1 each 14-in., 16-in., and 18-in. Flat Dishes.
1 Well Gravy Dish.
2 Covered Vegetable Dishes.
1 Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.
2 Covered Sauce Tureens and Stand.
2 Covered Side Dishes and Warmers.
1 Salad Bowl.
1 16-in., Fish Drainer.
1 each 9-in. and 11-in. Pie Dishes.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCARVES, TIES,—HANDKERCHIEFS.
SPECIAL SHIPMENT FOR 'XMAS & NEW YEAR. COLLARS.
"IMMENSE CHOICE." NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

HOAR & CO., {HOSIERS, &c.,} BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS
FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following:—

	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0
Real Eider Down Quilts, Rs. 25 to	30	0
Do. Pillows, ,, 6-8 to	8	8
Best Feather do.	8	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits, ...Rs. 10-8 to	16	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8
Warm Gloves ,, 1-8 to	2	8
Kid Gloves, lined, Spring Fastening	4	8
Kid Gloves, lined, (Ladies').	4	8
Wool Mitts	1	8
Warm Dressing Gowns	18	8

	Rs.	a.
Turkish Dressing Gowns	15	8
Cardigan Jackets. Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
Ladies Cardigans	8	8
White Cashmere Mufflers Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
White and Coloured Wool Mufflers	2	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts ..Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Pants ...Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests each ...Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Stout Brown Merino Pants each ...Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks per doz	25	0
Ribbed Hand Knitted Half Hose per doz	25	0
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Warm Overcoats. Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very warm ,, 45-0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

ANIMAL EYES.

WE are now shewing a Splendid Assortment of the above of the best manufacture, marked at LOW PRICES, and consisting of

TIGER, LION, BISON,
BEAR, HYÆNA, PANTHER,
BULL, SAMBHUR, BLACK BUCK,
WILD BOAR, and various others.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, [illegible]

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcut[illegible]

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than [illegible],000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

KEMP & Co.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.	By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.	EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.	Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.
Dealers in		*with*	
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.	The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.	EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.	In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood, the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
all Goods		*Medicine*	
SPECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.	Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.	KEMP'S PELLICULINE.	Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
connected		*and Pharmacy.*	
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.	Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.	KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.	This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CHRISTMAS BOXES.

No. 1 MIXED CASE .... Rs. 20
3 Bottles Ferintosh Whisky.
1 Bottle Port Wine.
1 lb. Finest Holta Mixture Tea.
1 lb. Tin Plum Pudding.
1 lb. Crystallized Fruit.
1 Box O. K. Havannahs.
1 Tin Californian Fruit.
1 Box Figs or Dates.
1 Chocolate Sweets.
1 Jar Mince Meat.

No. 2, WINE CASE .... Rs. 30
2 Bottles Scotch Whisky.
2 ,, Superior Brandy.
2 ,, Champagne.
2 ,, Orange Brandy.
1 Bottle Port Wine.
1 ,, Sherry.
1 ,, Old Tom.
1 Pint Liqueur.
1 ,, Cherry Brandy.

No. 3, MIXED CASE .... Rs. 30
2 lb. bottle Pudding Raisins.
2 lb. bottle Zante Currants.
1 Box Elemi Figs or Dates.
1 Tin Mixed Peel.
1 lb. Crystallized Fruits.
2 Bottles Finest Scotch Whisky.
1 Bottle Superior Old Brandy.
1 Jar Stilton Cheese.
6 lb. Best Wilts Bacon.
1 Box Chocolate Creams.
1 Prime Ox Tongue.
2 lbs. Finest Holta Mixture Tea.

No. 4, MIXED CASE .... Rs. 45
1 Prime York Ham, about 12 lbs.
1 Jar Stilton Cheese.
3 Bottles Finest Scotch Whisky.
1 Box O. K. Havannahs.
1 Bottle Superior Old Brandy.
3 lbs. Finest Holta Mixture Tea.
2 lbs. C. and B.'s Plum Pudding.
2 Quart Bottles Choice Champagne.
2 Boxes Choice Cosaques.
2 lbs. Muscatels and Almonds.
1 Jar Mince Meat.

CALENDAR FOR 1892, CHRISTMAS CARDS, HOLLY AND MISTLETOE.

The above Prices include Packing and Delivery Charges to any Railway Station in Bombay,

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY: FORT AND BYCULLA BRIDGE, AND POONA.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.
SEQUAH'S OIL. SEQUAH'S CURE. SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF.

"SEQUAH'S CURE" FOR IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

THE Impurity of the Blood causes many other diseases, such as Fever, Ague, Scrofula Enlarged Glands, Running Sores and Ulcers, and many other Chronic and Wasting Complaints, and they all find a Certain Cure in this greatest of all Blood Purifiers.

"SEQUAH'S OIL" should be used in combination with Sequah's Cure. It is the best of all External Applications. It is a speedy Pain Killer, and is invaluable for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and a host of other troubles.

"SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF" Cures Spasms, Colic Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all Internal Pains, Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis. It is a safe as well as sure Pain Killer, and will be found a boon in every ousehold.

N.B.—Full Directions as to Dose and Application are given with each bottle in English and the Vernacular.

"A MOST REMARKABLE CURE."

105, Frere Road, Fort.

DEAR SEQUAH,—Jehangir Edaljee Vacha, of Bombay, was first attacked with Fever about the end of 1885. He was attended by an Eminent Doctor, who varied his treatment month after month, without any permanent success. The Fever left temporarily, recurring again in a week or so. This continued for a couple of years, during which he was sent to different health-stations. But all to no purpose. About three years ago, whilst reading a book, reclining in an easy-chair, he suddenly cried out of a torturing pain in his leg, which seemed to be bent and appeared as if it had been drawn into the body and shortened. The Family Doctor was sent for, and he tried various means to stretch and straighten the leg, but at the least touch the pain was intense. After consultation with two other Medical Gentlemen, he was put under choloroform, and the leg was stretched and he was throughly examined to find out the cause, but none could be discovered. The leg so stretched was then tied up and weights hung to it. These weights were to be gradually increased so as to bring the leg to its natural length, and bring about a complete cure. For a time the pain was relieved, but for the last three years he has been barely able to move, and only on crutches, wearing a high-heeled shoe and a splint tied on the whole length of his body, so as to make up for his shortness. The Fever continued to return once or twice a fortnight; and he was left to nature to cure. When you came to Bombay it was thought advisable to try your remedies and within a week the success was marvellous. The crutches, &c., were given up by the use of "Sequah's Oil." Jehangir is able to move about although it is only twelve days since "Squah's Oil" was used.

Yours truly,
JAIJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Mother of Jehangir).
MANECKJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).
SORAB EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).

Bombay, April 22, 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER IN THE *MADRAS TIMES* OF JULY 29TH, 1891.
UNPRECEDENTED CURE OF CHOLERA.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—Many of your Readers will be surprised to know that after all "Sequah" is the real Friend of Suffering Humanity. It is well known that the Public are often panicstricken when the monster epidemic—Cholera—breaks out amongst us with all its relentless fury, and every cure under the sun is tried but with little effect, and the poor Doctors often shiver and shake. But I say give "Sequah's Instant Relief" a trial, and many a home will not have cause to bemoan the lost of dear ones. Sir, year after year it is well known that the little station of Renigunta is regularly visited by this plague, and this year also it has been an unwelcome guest, carrying away several of its victims. Several cases treated by the Railway Apothecary here have proved fatal, but of the eighteen cases treated by the famous Sequah's Instant Relief *none* have failed! And this was a mere trial put into effect by a good Samaritan, Mr. Henry Briggs, Chief Guard on the Madras Railway. The Medicine was distributed to the poor free of charge, and the Public will be amazed to know that among the cases treated, were two women heavily pregnant—one six months, the other eight months—who were in a state of final collapse, and were almost snatched from the jaws of death by "Sequah's Instant Relief." I am of opinion that such information as this should find a place in a corner of your widely circulated and valuable journal. Thousands will be benefited, and that even the poorest of the poor will try to have a bottle of "Sequah's Instant Relief" as a sure safeguard against the woeful epidemic. Hoping to be excused for encroaching in your valuable columns.—I am, &c.

A VICTIM.

Renigunta, July 26, 1891.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,
Are the fully authorised Wholesale and Retail Agents in the Bombay Presidency for
SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.
THIRTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE,
AND STILL CROWDED NIGHTLY.
STANLEY OPERA COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
PAUL JONES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12,
(For The First Time in Bombay)
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL NAUTICAL DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS,
HARBOUR LIGHTS.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

SKATING RINK.

LAMBERT D' ARC'S
MARIONETTES.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
REPETITION OF LAST NIGHT'S GRAND PROGRAMME.
1st, "Poor Io" from Charles Dickens' "Bleak House."
2nd, Grand Fairy Extravaganza, "Beauty and the Beast,
to end with Screaming New Harlequinade.
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY,
3 o'clock, when Children under 12 years are admitted Half-Price.

PRICES:—Stalls, Rs. 2; Second, Re 1; and Back, 8 as.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s.

N.B.—A ZENANA BOX has been arranged for. Terms to be ascertained at the RINK OFFICE.

MISS VON FINKELSTEIN.
MRS. MOUNTTORD
WILL DELIVER HER
REMARKABLE LECTURE
THE TRUE LIFE OF JACOB,.

In which the errors of centuries are corrected. This Lecture formed one of the sensations of the last London Season.

THE TRUE LIFE OF JACOB,
THE TRUE LIFE OF JACOB,
In which
The Life and Character of the Great Patriarch are viewed from an Oriental standpoint.
Scene—Isaac's Tent, &c.

It was Miss von Finkelstein's rendering of the Parting between Rebekah and Jacob, in this Lecture, that obtained for her the title of the

"SARA BERNHARDT of the PLATFORM."

Prices Reserved Rs. 3; Unreserved Rs. 2; Re. 1; Annas 8.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.

TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any class or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1. A T. B. AUSTR. GELD., 16-1, 7 years off, quiet to ride; good fencer and very fast dog-cart horse. Has both knees slightly scarred. Rs. 550.
2. English-built DOG-CART, by Joyce to suit horse, from 15-2; in excellent condition. Moveable seat, and lamps, &c., complete. Rs. 450.
3. Set of English HARNESS for Waler in good condition. Rs. 50.

The turn-out Rs. 1,000.

Apply to
H. G. BENN,
Lieut, 3rd. Bombay Cavalry, Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COTTON WASTE required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1892, estimated at 250 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th December, 1891.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

In pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 28 of Act II of 1874 as amended by Act IX of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the undermentioned estates, should send statements of their claims to this office, showing the amount claimed and supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before Friday, the 15th day of January 1892, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets will be distributed.

CHARLES EDWARD VASSILION, late of Colaba in the Presidency of Bombay, who died at Colaba on the 19th August, 1891.

ARTHUR HATTON, late a Captain in the Indian Staff Corps 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, who died at Ellichpur on the 19th August, 1891.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.
7, Council House Street, Calcutta, 4th December 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 8 LOGS of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER not less than 30 feet 6 inches long by 16 inches square, to be delivered immediately at Chinchpokli Station.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed, and superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m., (Gunfire) Monday, the 14th instant, after which hour, no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th December, 1891.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS Co., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, commencing from the first day of January, 1892.

The approximate quantities required per month are:—

Cocoanut Oil best	Say	2¼ tons.
Kerosine Oil "Snowflake" 150°	,,	65 cases.
Castor Oil	,,	5 tons.
Cotton Waste No. 1	,,	1¼ tons.
Tallow Country Clean	,,	9 cwts.

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortage through leakage and other preventible causes intransit.

Cocoanut Oil Casks to be returned free to Waree Bunder Station, Bombay.

Each item to be tendered for separately,

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his office—Treacher's Buildings (Fort) up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on Friday, 18th December, 1891,

Forms of Tender can be had on application at his office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in Cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.
Bombay, Agent's Office, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th December, 1891.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED on FEBRUARY 3, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectuses issued shortly. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Pictures, &c., must be sent in to SOUNDY and Co., Ld., not later than MONDAY, January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians Bombay and Poona.

HERR SCHMUCK'S GRAND CONCERT, under the Patronage of H. E. LADY HARRIS, in aid of Local Charities, WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 9-15 p.m. TICKETS, Rs. 2 and 1, at SOUNDY and Co.

GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.—The Largest and most Varied Stock in India at very Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, "J.", care of this office.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED.—A MANAGER, for the Aden Club, he must be a good Accountant. Apply with Testimonials to "CLUB," care of this paper.

WANTED a MAN who can make Designs of Marble Works. Apply personally to MURAGLIA & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A number of nice PLANTS a lot of Furniture, a selection of pretty Landscape Paintings in neat gilt frames, reasonable prices. Apply No. 3,000, care of this paper.

DR. W. J. MONTGOMERY, Civil Surgeon, of Buldana, says:—I had a case of Chronic Diarrhœa to treat in a resident of the village, and as he would not take Hospital Medicines for fear of being charged, I TRIED HIM with a bottle of MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE and I am HAPPY to RECORD with signal results.

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST! Ayr's Championship Tennis Bats, Rs. 10-8 each. Also selling off a large Stock of Cook's Cricket and Tennis Goods at Manufacturer's Invoice Price. Inspection invited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

HAMS from 6 to 18 lb. each, As. 12 per lb.; Stilton Cheese on cut Rs. 1-6 per lb; D. Gloster Cheese on cut As. 12 per lb.; Bacon on cut As. 12 lb.; Stilton Cheese in Jars; Crys. Fruits Re. 1-8 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double-barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Fresh FRENCH POTATOES Just Received per Mail Steamer, at Reduced Price of Rs. 2 per Maund. Apply to Messrs. S. NARAEN and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BROUGHAM, in First-Class order, the property of the late Sir HENRY MORLAND. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen a LAWRENCE & SONS, Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.

PEARSE'S OWN CHRISTMAS MINCE MEAT and PLUM PUDDINGS are now ready for sale. Price Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

CAKES, CRACKERS, SWEETS.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

THERE will be a SALE of WORK in aid of the Building fund of the Methodist E. Church, at the Rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder, on Saturday, the 12th Instant, from 11 a. m. to 9 p.m. A variety of articles suitable for Christmas Presents, a large assortment of Dressed Dolls, and a special stall for refreshments.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FOR HIRE, TURN-OUTS.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY,—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Suitable for Xmas Presents to Friends at Home.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornament, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

HAMS.—A consignment of 5 Cases PRIME HAMS cured by the celebrated curers J. & R. Adamson is expected by the S. S. Eden Hall, from Liverpool in time for X'mas to be followed by another consignment of 5 Cases in time for the New Year. Hotel proprietors and managers desirous of purchasing will meet with liberal terms—Apply to TURNER, MORRISON and Co, 44, Elphinstone Circle.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

JAMES WATSON & Co.'s "GLENLIVET" *** Dundee Whisky is the best in India. Rs. 24 per Dozen. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents; DHUNJEEBHOY C. OOMRIGUR, Retail Agent.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for certain Works at OYSTER ROCK BATTERY, of which full particulary may be obtained at the office of the Executive. Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 400 as earnest money, will be received at 12 noon on Monday, the 14th December, 1891.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engr., Bo. Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1892:—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 10th and 11th instant, for the Election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th instant, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The Ballot Box will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1st December, 1891.

NOTICE.

26 CAST HORSES, viz., 15 of the 59th Field Battery, R. A., 10 of the 7th Q. O. Hussars and 1 of the Commissariat Department, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4-30 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at the Commissariat Stores, Mhow.

TERMS CASH.

C. MURRAY, Lieut.,
D. A. C. General, for Chief Commt. Officer, M. D.
Chief Commt. Office, M. D., Mhow, C. I., 7th December, 1891.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ADMITTED Mr. GOOLAMHOOSEIN MEHERALI CHINOY a PARTNER in my Firm from 2nd November, 1891.

173 and 177, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohla.

FAZULBHOY MEHERALLY CHINOY,
173 and 177, Samuel Street, Bombay, 7th December, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at A FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway from MONDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1891, to THURSDAY, the thirty-first of December, 1891 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including THURSDAY, the fourteenth of January, 1892.

2. Through Return Tickets, at a Fare and a half, between these dates will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holders of these Tickets to Cawnpore may return from Agra Fort, or the holders of Tickets to Agra Fort, may return from Cawnpore, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return First and Second Class fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore respectively, namely:—

	First Class.			Second Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort	78	9	0	39	5	0
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore	78	11	0	39	6	0
Byculla to Agra Fort	78	5	0	39	4	0
Byculla to Cawnpore	78	6	0	39	5	0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Seventh of December, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 504 OF 1887.
APPEAL No. 627.

ABDUL GAFUR and ABDUL LATIF WALUD HAJI BALAL, AMINA BEGUM BEEBEE, BEEBEE JAN BEEBEE, BAFA BEEBEE, AZIZ BEEBEE, and MURAD BEEBEE, all of Nasik, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Nasik, within the Presidency of Bombay...... } Plaintiffs and Appellants.

vs.

MOULVI NIJAMUDIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Old Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay.......... } Defendant and Respondent.

WHEREAS by an order of reference made in the above suit on the 23rd day of August, 1889, it was ordered inter alia that the Respondent should pay to the Appellants Rs. 697-7 for costs of Appeal.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 15th day of January, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Respondent in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the Messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan or Nagpada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and numbered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 551, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by a Public Road, called old Nagpada or Memon Wada Road, on or towards the North by the house of Plaintiffs and Appellants in Column 2 of the application mentioned, and on or towards the South by the temple belonging to Jagonnath Guru Bagdass.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on MONDAY, the 11th day of January 1892, at the hour of 3-45 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for Sale by Public Auction on the Premises to the Highest Bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Respondent in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order of Reference and cost.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Respondent to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said respondent have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same, will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

D. S. GARUD,
Attorney for Appellants.

HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,

OF BAGDAD,
(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)
153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (*D.V.*) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

VISITING HOURS: 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

CERTIFICATE.

No. 278, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.
19th October, 1887.

Dear Sir,—My daughter, whom you have succeeded so admirably in curing of her Dysentery was, as you are aware, suffering from that disease for close upon 8 months. I placed her under Kabiraj, Alopathic, and Homœopathic treatments successively, without the least benefit whatever, until I placed her under your treatment, with the result that, in about a couple of weeks, she was completely restored to health. Throughout the long course of her suffering, she passed large quantities of blood and mucus daily.

You may make any use of this note, which I give you with very great pleasure.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) I. C. BOSE,
Asst. Accountant General, Bengal.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
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TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11½ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

XMAS CARDS!
XMAS CARDS!!
XMAS CARDS!!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 2 to Rs. 22 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

From long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the Public in general of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my Manufactures and Stock in trade, which consist of all the Leading Brands.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this Furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

TABLE LINEN, &c.

The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other Houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

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Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting Department, and the large and increasing share of Patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my Goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense Continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping Stock so as to ensure Articles being issued in a Fresh and satisfactory Condition.

CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.......... £ 607,229
REST .... ,, 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

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BANGKOK.
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ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Cobleuz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BEST Cawnpore Single and Double Leather Belting of all Sizes and Miscellaneous Leather Goods. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Sub-Agents in Bombay for the Government Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, and are prepared to supply the above. Samples of Belting and other Leather Goods can be obtained for inspection on application.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE AT PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAR.

A ¾—hand Screw COTTON PRESS scarcely used. Price Rs. 1,850. Offers requested by

J. J. B. BENSON, C.E.,
State Engineer, Porbandar.

WANTED.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..............................Rs. 5
Second do. ....,, 2-8
Third do. ....,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space ocupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ballotting for Election, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Bazaar and Entertainment, Indo-British Institution, 4 p. m.
St. Patrick's Club, Amateur Theatricals, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Paul Jones," 9 p. m.
Lecture by Mrs. Von Finkelstein Mountford on Palestine, Town Hall, 9 p. m.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pemba (s), from Busreh, &c.; and Culna (s), Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), for Persian Gulf; Hereford (s), Karachi; Barawa (s), Zanzibar; and Byculla (s), Rangoon, &c.

"**ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.**—Government Telegraph *versus* Military-Medical on the Cooperage, at 4 p. m. sharp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Barawa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Canton, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 11th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Pachamba will be closed at the General Port Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 12th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Methusalem	Strauss.
Overture	Der Freyschutz	Weber.
Valse	Deit von dir	Seydel.
Standchen		Schubert.
Selection	My Sweetheart	Godfrey.
Polka	Jolly Vagrants	Meissler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand on Saturday, 12th instant, at 5-45 p.m., the following programme:—

Danse gracieuse.	Le Palais Royal	Bonheur.
Overture	Gustavus	Auber.
Valse	The Polar Star	Waldteufel.
Selection	Faust up to date	Lutz.
Selection	Pepita	Lecocq.
Polka	Come Along	Behrend.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Modikhana, touching the death of Bamanji Cawasjee, a dealer in eggs, aged 41 years, living with his wife at Mody Bay. The deceased was addicted to drink. On Tuesday night, he went home under the influence of liquor and assaulted his wife without any reason, and as she complained to the police about the conduct of her husband, the deceased became angry and in a fit of anger left home and bought eight annas'worth of opium, which he swallowed. The deceased was found lying unconscious in his bed. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but he did not rally and died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of Nov. 1891. 2 Prizes of Rs. 100 each and 15 of Rs. 10 each which must be claimed within the current month.—

Rs. 100 Prizes.			No.
Yellow Line	Up	As. 2	C272340
Green "	"	" 1	E472525
Rs. 10 Prizes.		**As.**	**No.**
Special Line	Down	2	C322251
Yellow "	"	1¼	C379627
" "	Up	"	C354638
Brown "	Down	"	C249431
Red "	Up	"	C176166
Special "	"	1	F494572f
Green "	Down	"	E451484
" "	"	"	E437536
Brown "	Up	"	D505050
Lavender "	"	"	D310550
Blue "	"	"	D092351
Red "	"	"	D023846
Blue "	Down	"	D203125
Special "	"	¼	C739147
Lavender "	"	"	C253620

A FASTIDIOUS CUSTOMER.—Before Mr. Richardson, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Dhondee Dhurma, a notorious character, was charged by Inspector Hack with stealing a watch, valued at Rs. 16, on the 19th ultimo. The evidence of Ismaljee Alibhoy, the complainant, disclosed that the prisoner went to his shop at Dongree Street and desired to see some turbans to make a selection from. On expressing dissatisfaction at the quality of manufacture, the complainant produced a superior sort. While his attention was diverted the accused snatched a watch off a nail, and walked away pretending to be displeased with the stock shown to him. After he had gone Ismaljee missed the watch and acquainted the police with the circumstances, which resulted in the prisoner being arrested on the Girgaum Back Road in the act of attempting to effect the sale of the watch. The prisoner pleaded guilty and admitted six previous convictions. The Magistrate committed him for trial at the next Sessions.

SUICIDE OF A BOMBAY MERCHANT IN MUSCAT.—A correspondent writes that a Memon, named Abdulgani Ahmed, agent for Abdulrehman Jamal and Co., pomegranate sellers, Crawford Market, Bombay, who arrived in Muscat on the 23rd August, 1891, with instructions from his employers to purchase pomegranate, committed suicide on the 23rd November last at Muttra, a place about ten minutes' walk from Muscat. Abdulgani purchased pomegranates and consigned them to Bombay. He also drew hoondies on his employers who dishonored them (hundies worth Rs. 800) and returned them to Muscat. It is presumed that the man then swallowed a lump of opium from the effects whereof he died the following morning, *i. e.*, on the 23rd November last, a letter to the following effect was found in the deceased's house and was read at the inquest in presence of the jury: "That he died of his own accord, and that it was so destined in his luck, and that he might be excused for having done wrong."

HERR SCHMUCK'S NEXT CONCERT.—On Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., Herr Schmuck will give the second of his concerts in the Town Hall. The programme is as classical and as attractive as the last. By special request the overture of "Nabucodonosor" will be again performed by Herr Schmuck's orchestra, and two other pieces by Hadyn and Volkmann respectively. Herr Schmuck will play as a violin solo the beautiful andante movement o from Mendelssohn's well-known violin concert's, and "Airs Hongrois" arranged by Ernst. Miss Schmuck's playing of a Scherzo by Chopin and Stuckchen by Greig will be a charming feature of the concert. Miss Pedraza, a youthful pupil of Herr Schmuck, will play a violin solo by De Beriot, and Mrs. Greenway and Mr. Thelenberg have most kindly given their services at this concerts, which will be to aid some of our local charities, and the nett proceeds handed to the Hon'ble Mr. Forrest for disposal.

A SCHOOL-BOY'S GRIEVANCE.—A correspondent writes to us:—Sir,—You will please give insertion to the following, which concerns the health of Beni-Israel children. I do not know to whom to apply for the justice, but authorities may take due steps to put a stop to a breach of the regulations of the Israelite School, Bombay. As in the case of all schools it has been the custom to give at least one day's holiday in a week, and I think Government has also framed a regulation to this effect. The Israelite School generally closes at 10 a. m. on Friday, and re-opens on Sunday at 10-30 a. m. So the children get half-holiday on Fridays and whole holiday on Saturday. Though such is the case the Israelite School was kept open on Friday last from 7 to 10 and again from 11-30 to 3-30, and it was also kept open whole day on Saturday. If this system continues, surely the boys will be overburdened with work. The Israelite School is kept open every day from 10-30 to 5 with half an hour's recess in the middle. Will the authorities and those concerned with education and health look into this question and remedy the evil?—Yours, &c. F.
10th December, 1891.

BAZAAR AND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—To-day and to-morrow a grand bazaar and variety entertainment will take place at the Indo-British Institution, in aid of the Ladies' Association for the Propagation of the Gospel in India. The funds of the Association having become rather low, a strong effort is needed to raise them in order that the work may go on. The bazaar and entertainment should be a success for more than one reason The stalls will be filled with fancy articles and handsome specimens of Indian art, and as the prices are not to be fixed high, they ought to find ready buyers. The entertainment too is of a very superior class. Miss Cissie Denvers, who has been delighting the audiences at the Gaiety Theatre by her charming singing, has by the kind permission of Mr. Harry Stanley, consented, to sing Tosti's "Good-Bye" and other songs, and will be accompanied on the piano by Mr. Zeplin the conductor of the Stanley Opera Company Orchestra. There will also be a me *tableaux vivants* by children and a gentleman just arrived from England will with his medium, give an exhibition of animal magnetism or second sight, which should provenat only mvaifying and amusing, but instructive. The admission to the bazaar will be only two annas and to the entertainment eight and four annas. At five and seven-o'clock each day there will be the *tableaux*, at six a second sight seance followed by Miss Denvers' songs; and at eight o'clock there will be a second seance. It is to be hoped that with so excellent entertainments, and considering they are given in connection with so excellent an object the patronage will be large.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

FORGERY OF A COLLECTOR'S SEALS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SHIVLINGAPA SHETYAPA AND HANMANTRAO MAHADEO DESHPANDE.

THESE were appeals by the two accused from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 30th July last, convicted them of passing counterfeit seals, of possessing forged documents, and of possessing articles with counterfeit marks; and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Wasudeo Gopal (for the Government Pleader) for the Crown.

It appeared that the charges against the accused fell under three heads, connected with eleven articles, namely, nine papers and two seals, one being a counterfeit Collector's seal, and another a counterfeit Li Pi Shimayum seal, which were intended to be used for giving the appearance of authenticity to a forged document. The case appeared to be intricately connected with incidents and litigations which had preceded its origin, and in which alleged certified copies of pedigrees were presented. While one of the litigations was going on, an anonymous communication was sent to the police authorities, intimating that the Deshpandes, of Mugali, had been long forging documents, and suggesting a search of their houses. Accordingly, certain houses were searched, among them that of the second accused. In the latter's house, papers were attached from three different places, and 116 more in a locked-up carpet-bag lying in a low room or loft adjoining an upper-story room of the same house. These papers were incorporated in a criminal case, and afterwards in a civil suit between two Maharajas (originally Royal priests of Kolhapore) regarding a certain adoption. Afterwards a police investigation was commenced, and the present case was the first outcome of that investigation. In this case, the first charge related to the forgery of a bond of Rs. 100 in the name of a debtor who was on bad terms with the accused. Another charge was connected with two seals found in the carpet-bag, one like that of the Collector's Kutcherry, and another like a seal of the Maharaja priests of Kolhapore, being evidently intended to be used in forging false certified copies like those issued from the Collector's record room, and also sanads or gift-deeds like those issued by the priest Maharajas, &c. The find of the carpet-bag, with its contents, was proved to be *bona-fide*, and not being satisfactorily explained by the defence; that fact, with the circumstantial evidence afforded by the papers and seals practically brought home the charges to the accused. The find of the carpet-bag was a *bona-fide* one, and not a plaint, as was contended for by the defence. The theory of the defence apparently was that the papers were put into the house in view to discrediting the first accused as a witness in another case, and thus damaging the plaintiff therein; but the first accused was not a very important witness in the case in the opinion of the Sessions Judge; and this would, he remarked, be a very feeble use to make of papers collected with much trouble and ingenuity. The jury, by a majority of four to one, found the two accused guilty; and the Sessions Judge, accepting their verdict, sentenced the accused each to be transported for life.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the Court's decision on the appeals, said: We are of opinion that there was no evidence of possession by the prisoner Hanmantrao of the documents or seals charged as false, and that the Sessions Judge ought so to have directed the jury. We, therefore, acquit Hanmantrao, and direct that he be set at liberty. We are also of opinion that the Sessions Judge ought to have pointed out to the jury with reference to the charge framed against the prisoners, under Section 475 of the Indian Penal Code, that not one of the eight documents therein mentioned came within the description of Section 467, and ought to have directed acquittal on that charge. We now reverse the convictions of Shivlingapa under Section 475 of the Code as illegal, and maintain the convictions under the other sections. We reduce the sentence passed on the prisoner Shivlingapa to seven years' transportation.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the Grant College Library on Tuesday, when Dr. R N. Khory, the president occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present:—Drs. M. D. Kama, F. N. Bisni, G. R. Nadkarni, E. K. Tukina, S. D Bharucha, D. S. Dallas, H. K. Tavaria, Atmaram Pandurang, Dorabjee Hormusjee, H. S. Appoo, S. D Broker, B. D. Kapadia, H. P. Dimmock, and N. N. Katrak, hon. secretary.

Business:—(1.) The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. (2.) Drs. R. M. Mody, S. P. Broker, B. R. Wadia, and Asst Surgeon M.M. Mody were elected members. (3) The honorary secretary read the notes of the following cases by Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bharucha:—(1) Scirrhus of the Breast: Excision; (2) Malignant Disease of the Lymphatic Glands on both the Inguinal Regions: Operation. Also Dr. F. N. Bisni read notes of two cases of lateral curvature of the spine, bringing one of the patients before the society for illustration.

At the conclusion of the reading of these cases some discussion followed, in which Dr. R. N. Khory, the president, and Drs. Dorabjee Hormusjee, S. D. Bharucha, and H. P. Dimmock took part. As it was very late by that time it was resolved to adjourn the meeting to that day fortnight, *i.e.*, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, to resume the discussion on the last paper, and to finish the remaining papers if possible before January, 1892, or before the annual general meeting. After a vote of thanks to Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bharucha and Dr. F. N. Bisni the meeting was dissolved.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following gentlemen in addition to those already named yesterday were unavoidably absent from H. E. the Governor's levee on Wednesday:—

Mr. F. W. Thallis; Mr. Clement Pool; Lieut. H. Herbert Jones; Captain B. Gwyn, I. M; Mr. A. King; Brigade-Surgeon W. Grav, L.M.; Mr. F. V. Humphreys; Dr. M. V. C. Marquis; Mr. P. Byrne; Khan Bahadur Khurshedjee R. Thanawalla; and Mr. F. Klingelhofer.

The name of Mr. Kadri Bey, Consul-General for Turkey, was inadvertently included in the list of native gentlemen yesterday.

A STATEMET which appeared in some Calcutta papers, that a special commission, composed of Sir John Edgar, Mr. E. V. Westmacott and Mr. J. Kelleher, had been appointed to inquire into certain charges advanced against Trilokanath Mittar, Sub-Judge of Gya, is said to be quite incorrect. Mr. Kelleher alone has been placed on special duty in connection with this case, which involves an attempt to bribe the Sub-Judge.

A MEETING of the Simla and Calcutta Committees of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association was held in Calcutta on Monday evening. A memorandum by the Simla Committee was submitted for consideration, in which a suggestion was made that a permanent committee should be elected by the votes of the provincial committees, and that a committee empowered to represent the feelings of the Service should be composed of members who might be in Calcutta or Simla, respectively, during the presence of Government in either of those places. The meeting was adjourned to the 18th instant, when a decision will be pronounced on this point.

TEN officers were examined at the last Garrison Class examination at Bangalore, and they all passed. The percentage was 71 for all the subjects; this is nearly three quarter marks, and places the Bangalore centres at the head of the India centres of instruction. One Troop Sergeant-Major of the 21st Hussars was examined in Fortification and obtained 8 of the total. This N. C. O. at a previous examination passed in Surveying and got 8 in Tactics. This has never been done before by a N. C. O. in India.

MRS. VON FINKELSTEIN MOUNTFORD'S LECTURE ON LIFE IN PALESTINE.

IF Miss Von Finkelstein's lecture upon the "Rural Population of Palestine" on Monday evening was absorbingly interesting that on Tuesday night upon "City Life in Jerusalem" was even more so! Positively, the more one sees and hears this gifted woman, the more profound is the admiration and astonishment she awakens. Again, last night, at the Town Hall, she literally held her audience spell-bound.

The lecture last night struck a higher note of spiritual and intellectual pleasure than that of the preceding prelection. The scenes portrayed were of a different type, the characters represented a distinct grade in society, and as a corollary, the Scriptural passages elucidated of a diverse nature altogether, while the costumes were still more gorgeous than those exhibited on Monday.

On the curtain rising last night the lectures, and her assistants were perceived seated on a luxurious divan at the back of the stage, which was so arranged as to represent the interior of a parlor or sitting-room in Jerusalem. The tables, mats, curtains, shawls, rugs, cushions, and carpets were all of the richest and most luxurious character, while on the walls were suspended two large views of Jerusalem giving a very clear and excellent idea of the various divisions of the city. Miss Von Finkelstein's assistants were all supposed to represent remaining members of the family of a well-to-do citizen of Jerusalem. She herself personated the lady of the house. The lecturess started by saying, so stereotyped was Oriental custom that to-day in the street of Jerusalem the water-carrier renewed the invitation of the Hebrew prophet of old, "Ho! everyone that thirsteth." The first part of the lecture was devoted to a description of the city of Jerusalem, which, from its sacred and hallowed associations, its prophets and martyrs, would ever retain a hold upon the affections of the Christian. The lecturess then described the ancient city, "the joy of the whole earth," its wall and its gates, its watch towers, its watchmen, so frequently referred to by the prophets, and even the very mountains "round about Jerusalem" had been selected as the symbol and illustration of Divine defence and protection. In fact, the Bible was written on the walls of Jerusalem to-day. A graphic picture was given of the combination of Eastern custom and Western civilization in the Holy City, the people from all parts of the world jostling each other in the narrow, ill-paved streets. Up to a late date the city gates were shut at sunset, and not opened till sunrise, but belated travellers with their camels got in by a narrow postern gate, on the presentation of "bucksheesh." This gave an opportunity for explaining the origin of the parable that "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven," which was done in a simple and impressive manner. Those narrow postern gates were called "The eye of the needle," from their resemblance to the eye of the wooden needles used in fixing the tents. The camel had to be unloaded, its fore feet lifted over the bottom sill of the gate, and then by hauling and pushing it was got through, so that the rich man had to be divested of his pride and self-conceit, and all else that he possessed before he could enter the Kingdom of Heaven. The incident seized upon by the Saviour to illustrate his views was to be seen today in the streets of Jerusalem; and the striking dramatic talent exhibited by Miss Von Finkelstein in depicting the incident called forth loud applause. The lecturess then described the domestic life of the people—the husband returning to his home after the labors of the day, the wife kissing her husband's right hand and pouring water over his hands and feet, a custom of respect. Then followed the invitation to the guest to take the seat of honour; the repast, which brought out many of the incidents of "The Last Supper"—the custom of breaking bread with prayer, of dipping into the same dish, of giving the sop or morsel of honor, and of leaning on the bosom of those they loved. Then followed a representation of a marriage, in which were repeated all the incidents of the Scripture parable, the bride-groom coming at midnight, the virgins with the oil in their lamps, the guests having on their wedding-garments, and the door being shut after the wedding party had entered into the house where the wedding festivities were to be held. The various veils of the women were shown, indicating their rank, condition, and religion, and some of the women in their strolls, in a flirtation, could use a veil as deftly as their Western sisters used a fan.

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A TELEGRAM from Fort White, dated 7th December, says:—The durbar has been held and a large number of representative chiefs came into it and practically agreed to the terms the Political Officer laid before them. As the first result large numbers of Chin coolies have come in to do work for us.

To-day the detachment of the 4th Madras Pioneers, which is to accompany the Kanhow Column, left for Tiddim, but will spend a few days in preparing a new road, which will save a great deal of the old climb through Walawan, and as soon as it is ready the Mountain Battery guns will go out to Tiddim to be ready for the starting of the column. A signalling post is again to be erected on Kennedy Peak as last year, from which heliographic communication can be kept up between Fort White and almost the whole of the Kanhow country.

A Haka telegram of 6th December says:—The reception of the Ramklao Column was unsatisfactory. Receiving information to this effect Major Browne, D. S. O., with 60 more rifles started before day break on Thursday to render assistance if necessary. After marching nine miles the column was sighted returning. They notified "All right" by heliograph. It appears two chiefs were friendly. An influential chief of another village was distinctly hostile, refusing to come when summoned by the Political Officer for confabulation. When he was at last prevailed on to present himself he was most intractable. Mr. Macnabb, the Political Officer, was informed by spies that the Hankow tribe had sent messengers to summon the Yahows, whose country adjoins theirs, to attack the column, that 1,000 to 2,000 Kahows were on their way in, and that this chief was prime instigator. The man was arrested, brought into Haka and is now here. The Political Officer's object was to settle an old blood feud between the Hakas and the Hankows, and to settle accounts with this powerful village before our troops march into the Yahows' country, so as to have no hostile village in our rear. The Yahow country has never yet been explored, but is to be visited by the Tashon Column this year. This immediate action of the Yahows against us would show that it will have its work cut out. The tribes near Haka are fairly friendly; it is those more distant who will wish to measure their strength against ours this cold weather.

Lieutenant Gran, with fifty rifles, starts out for two or three days to-morrow, accompanied by Lieutenant Kirby, R. E., who is about to commence the new Haka-Sehaung road. The object of the latter is to decide what course the road will take. Mr. Tuck, Assistant Political Officer, also goes and will take the opportunity of visiting the villages *en route*.

Mr. Macnabb leaves here on the 10th instant to join the Minywa Column, which starts about the 20th.

MR. R. S. TIPNIS has been temporarily appointed District Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmednagur.

SURGEON W. E. JENNINGS, M. B., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Jacobabad.

MRS. PECHEY-PHIPSON, M. D., has been granted a months' privilege leave.

MR. W. LEE-WARNER, C.S., Secretary to Government, Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Departments, will proceed on privilege leave on 4th January next for two months.

THE *Indian Mirror* describes the death of the ex-Maharaja of Manipur as "the most atrocious of modern political crimes." He died, we are told, of "sheer starvation," for which the Government of India is held responsible. And yet the writer acknowledges that an allowance of Rs. 250 a month was placed at the disposal of the deceased on his withdrawing from Calcutta! As opposed to the opinion that Sura Chandra died of "sheer starvation," the *Patrika* holds that he succumbed of a broken heart. "As a pious Baishnava and devoted follower of Sri Gouranga, he must have got the "lotus feet" of him for whom his heart had wept so long." The *Patrika* prudently leaves the question of the ex-Maharaja's supposed grievances to a higher tribunal, but does not fail to indicate its sympathy with the view that Government has been guilty of an "atrocious" crime.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 8th December were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 7th, 5 feet 5 inches against 6 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops over. Rabi operations continue and early sowings flourishing. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Karachi and Kohistan talukas, where there is scarcity of grass.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue. Young locusts appeared in Kakar Taluka. Insufficiency of fodder in 3 talukas.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops thriving slowly. Fodder still scanty.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Wheat sowings continue. Prices unchanged except for bajri, which is 35 lbs. per rupee as against 52 last year.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 5th December).—Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 5th December).—Standing rabi crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Sowing of rabi crops completed. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Standing crops healthy. Reaping of jowari and picking of cotton in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of wheat, jowari and bajri rising owing to exportation beyond the district.

Nasik.—Total rainfall insufficient in the western part of Niphad, eastern part of Kalvan and the whole of Baglan. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Standing rabi crops good; more rain wanted for them. Prospects and probable outturn of crops middling in 6, good in 2, and bad in 1 taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of wheat, rice, bajri and gram rising.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool from 4th to 6th; nil on all other days. Vapour in air normal except on 8th, when it was defective. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed. Sowing of rabi crops in progress except in Dahanu, where no sowing can be made owing to deficient rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping of early crops completed. Threshing in progress. Crops good except at Mahad and Nagothna, where they are injured by insects. Sowing of rabi crops continues.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping nearly finished. Sowing of summer crops commenced.

Poona.—Rain badly wanted in parts of all the talukas in the district. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops suffering owing to deficient rainfall, and sowing in many places retarded for want of rain. Rain very urgently wanted throughout the district for late crops. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Scarcity of fodder throughout the district except in taluka Mawal. Owing to the scarcity of water in some parts of the district, except Junnar and Maval, cattle being removed to other parts of the district having sufficient water. Agricultural stock fair. Price gradually rising throughout the district.

Ahmednagar.—Rainfall for the season insufficient throughout the district and more urgently wanted. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture generally. Threshing of kharif crops commenced in parts. Fodder supply sufficient except in one taluka. Agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 5th December). Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Standing rabi crops withering for want of rain. Prospects and probable outturn of rabi crops will be fair should there be rainfall shortly. Fodder supply insufficient in some of the talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Prices of food grains rising.

Satara.—Rain badly wanted throughout the district for rabi crops. Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed. Fodder dear in Karad, Valva, Satara, Wai, Khanapur, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas. Water supply deficient in Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Standing crops withered in places, and fast withering in others. Weather cold and sky clear. Fodder and water-supply insufficient. Migration of cattle and labourers commenced.

Belgaum.—Crops withering in Athni and parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Reaping of kharif crops continues in 4 talukas. Prices rising. Scarcity of fodder throughout the district except in Khanapur, Belgaum and Chikodi taluka proper. Cattle distressed. People emigrating from Gokak taluka.

Kharwar.—Reaping of paddy in progress and that of early jowari commenced. Late crops withering for want of moisture. Scarcity of water in 5 and of fodder in 7 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas and driven to Mallad. Prices rising in 2, stationary in 5, and falling in 4 talukas.

Kanara.—Second crop operations on coast, and harvest above ghats continue.

Rajkot.—Threshing of bajri and watering of wheat and gram commenced. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Flowers on cotton plants not sufficient.

Baroda.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder in some talukas of Kadi division.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE MIRZAPORE.

THE following notification appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 10 of Act VI of 1891, to appoint C. P. Cooper, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Commander C. P. Streeten, R. N., her Majesty's ship Brisk, and Captain T. M. Whitehead, Master of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Baghdad, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the accident to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore when entering the Victoria Dock on the 30th November, 1891.

2. The investigation will be held at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University takes place on Saturday. The statement of nominations and motions issued on Wednesday erroneously gave Friday, 11th instant, as the day, instead of Saturday, 12th. A new statement has been issued.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize all public offices being closed from Thursday, the 24th December, 1891, to Saturday, the 2nd January, 1892, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas Holidays.

Heads of offices will arrange for the despatch of any emergent business that may occur during the vacation.

DR. BAHADURJI has been reappointed as additional professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College.

MR. G. P. MILLETT has been appointed Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, and Mr. L. S. Osmaston, South Thana.

THE services of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for appointment as a member of the Commission appointed to make a fresh inquiry into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.

MR. MANSOOKLAL MOGATLAL MUNSHI, Solicitor, High Court, has presented Rs. 500 to the Alexandra Institution, to found an annual prize to be called "the Bai Nandgavri M. M. Munshi Prize" in memory of his deceased wife, and to be presented to the pupil who gains the highest marks in the Guzerati language at the annual school examination.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PRINCE GALITZIN AT LAHORE.

PRINCE GALITZIN arrived in Lahore on Wednesday from Rawalpindi, and was to remain there till Sunday, when he was to go by invitation of the commander-in-Chief to the Camp of Exercise near Meerut. The Prince, says the Lahore paper, speaks in very high terms of the kindness he has met with on all hands since coming into British territory, and specially of the gracious reception accorded him by the Viceroy at Srinagar, and of the attentions he received from Captain Younghusband during his stay there. He is very frank about his visit, and is specially anxious that its object should not be misunderstood

The purpose of his visit to India, he says, is to demonstrate to the people of Russian and Turkestan the friendly relations of Russia and England—to show that when a Russian gentleman visits India travelling in his private capacity, with the permission of Her Majesty's representative, and with no political object in view, he is kindly and courteously received. The other object of his visit is to write a series of letters on India. It is remarkable, he says, that at the present moment there are only three Russian books relating to India—one by Mr. Notovitch, one by Mr. Bonvalow, and one by the late Madame Blavatsky, and none of these attempt to give any general account of India and its people. The first two treat of the routes through Central Asia to India, Mr. Notovitch's dealing with the route by the Karakorum Pass, and the other with the way through the Pamirs, and Madame Blavatsky treats of the subject in which she was specially interested, Buddhism, and the religions of the people. The people of Russia, says the Prince, really know nothing about India, his purpose is to show them that the Peninsula is not a country like France, Spain, or Germany, with one language, but an aggregate of countries like Europe with many different peoples and languages. He purposes describing the method of Government in India, the finance of the country, its army, and the state of education, and showing generally that the progress of civilisation under British rule in India has been very great. "At such a time as this," he says, "I think it is very important to show Russia the truth about India. It is perhaps more important for Russia than for England. I am a Russian patriot, and I repeat I think it is very important." Prince Galitzin has got another purpose in his visit, which, however, relates more to the bent of his own particular studies. He intends writing a book upon Buddhism, making investigations with this object in Burma and Ceylon, as well as in India.

As to his journey from Turkestan, the Prince says it was not by any means difficult, though but for some timely help he received from Captain Evans Gordon of the Political Department, it might have been exceedingly toilsome. With his attendants, and twelve ponies, he left Turkestan on 10th August and arrived at Kashgar on 28th August, and at Yarkand on September 16th, and on 1st October the party crossed the Karakorum Pass. Two days afterwards the Prince was considerably disturbed when his servants told him that nine of his Turkestan ponies had died during the night, apparently from eating a poisonous grass. But on the same day five Tibetan servants with three yaks came into camp, having been sent by Captain Evans Gordon, and these got the party out of the difficulty. How useful his present was the Prince was able to tell Captain Evans Gordon when they met in Srinagar. Ladakh was reached on 19th October, and Srinagar on 1st November. There the Prince experienced the greatest hospitality and kindness.

After his stay in Srinagar, Prince Galitzin went on to Rawalpindi, being hospitably entertained at the regimental messes there. On Monday evening dining with the officers of the Seaforth Highlanders, he had the unique experience for a Russian traveller, of sharing in a St. Andrew's Day celebration. He left Rawalpindi on Tuesday, arriving at Lahore, as already stated, on Wednesday.

As to his future movements, he goes to Mian Mir to visit the Commander-in-Chief and afterwards to the Aligarh cavalry camp. Having seen something of the manœuvres, will visit Amritsar, Delhi, Agra and Benares, arriving in Calcutta for the New Year, In January he goes to Burma, thence to Madras, then to Ceylon, and round to Bombay, and back again to Rawalpindi, reaching Kashmir, where he hopes to be able to make another short stay in July, reaching Russia again in September or October.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 10.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—Lieuts E Tennant and E N Davis, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col A M Hogg, S C, Comdt, 6th Bombay Cavy, for one year.

The services of Capt R P S Barnett, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

2nd Battn B B and C I Railway Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made:—Capt R B Page, 2nd Battn Lanc Fusiliers, to be Adjt, vice Capt H Sherwood-Smith, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The services of Capt A D Fordyce, 3rd Bo L Cavy, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Karachi Naval Volunteers.—The following appointment is made:—A E Cumming, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenants C G Nurse and S H Pelly, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on private affairs:—Col A W Macnaghten, Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on vacating command of the 14th Bombay Infantry:—Col T E Strong, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs:—Lieut W G Hatherell, S C, (Wing Officer, 22nd Bo Infy) Comdt, Military Police, Burma.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn A V Anderson, M B, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Bd-Surgn I B Lyon, C I E, Indian Medical Service, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been allowed to retire from the Service:—Condr A Boyce, Ordnance Dept.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev L M Haslope, M A, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Dharwar, on his being relieved at Neemuch by the Rev H T H Rountree.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Aga Akber Shah is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Mr. Narayan Ramchandra Jamkhandi, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Haveri in the district of Dharwar, was in charge of the current duties of that Court, in addition to his own.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R S Tipnis to act as District Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, as a temporary measure, vice Mr S Hammick, C S, placed on special duty, or pending further orders.

The undermentioned officers having ceased to hold appointments in which they were required to exercise Magisterial powers, the powers conferred upon each are withdrawn:—Messrs Mulji Kalidas and Sankalchand Ravichand, third class magistrates.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice assumed charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Dr K N Bahadhurji, MD, BSc (London), to be Additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. F S P Lely, CS, at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Dept for appointment as a Member of the Commission appointed to make a fresh enquiry into the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G P Millett to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, and Mr L S Osmaston to be Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana.

Mr P R Cadell, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 7th inst, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

Surgn W E Jennings, MB CM, officiating Medical Officer, 6th Cavalry, Jacobabad, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Lee-Warner, C S, Secy to Government, Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Depts, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-eight days.

Mrs Pechey-Phipson, MD, first Physician, Kama Hospital, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Hereford, 1,709 tons, Captain B D S Austis, sailed yesterday for Kurachee, in ballast.

THE B I S N Company's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain T J Grier, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmien, &c., with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Surgn-Col Jackson as a cabin, and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 60 chests opium, 83 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Skinner, Abdul Aziz Zuban, Asst Apothecary Barrett, Rashidbin Mahomed, and 91 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rosario	1239	Brown	A	F Muir & Co
" B. Tower	2672	Purse	B	F Muir & Co
" H. Balckow	639	Lockier	C	B & P S N Co
" Sculptor	850	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" Mobile	916	Harlcastle	D	B & P S N Co
" Clan Drummond	1904	Harrison	E	F Muir & Co
" La Seyne	1157	Schmitz	F	M Maritius
" Ibo	1112	Costa	G	V Ebrahim & Co
" Kt. Companion	2513	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
" Tanjore	1402	Raffin	M	H Cassum
" Cy. of Perth	2605	Kinlock	N	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Aislaby	1799	Mansfield	P	W&A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna .... Nacoda ...... Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Thames	2481	Seaton	1	P & O S N Co
" Canton	3171	Baker	5	P & O S N Co
" Rajpootana	1312	Hardcastle	6	B I S N Co
" Newcomen	1372	Hansen	9	K Nixon & Co
" Akaba	2575	Ruby	10	K Nixon & Co
" Rydall Hall	2139	Purvis	13	K Bates & Co
" Minna Craig	2385	Naile	16	B Craig & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H. B. Kuphus	948·71	B P T.
" Snipe	305	B P T.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Pemba (s)	Livingstone	Busreh, &c.
	Culna (s)	Simpson	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Calder (s)	Lovell	Persian Gulf.
	Hereford (s)	Austis	Karachi.
	Barawa (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Byculla (s)	Grier	Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Henry Balckow began to load yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karach.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
6	Vadala s	Johnstone	Melbourne, Nov 1.
	Bhundara s	Blake	Rangoon, Dec 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6.—Steamers Nevasa, City of Khios, and I. M. S. Clive.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—103 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—70 cases ale, &c., Nesserwanjee Nusserwanjee, Sons and Co; 500 boxes bar soap Kerr Tarruck and Co; 171 boxes candies, H Hasan Ahamed; 75 cases school slates, G Dawoodbhoy; 4 cases biscuits, C Alybhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—8 cases cheese and bacon, Phillips and Co; 8 cases ham, cheese, &c, D B Mody; 5 cases medicine, &c, H Mooljee and Co.

Almora s—95 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 9 cases cheese, &c, D Burjorjee; 9 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

Canton s—200 boxes candles and 29 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 47 cases corks and 2 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

Peninsular s—9 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.

Thames s—1 cases books, J Bezonjee Kurim; 100 bales old newspapers, A Soolemanjee; 123 cases cheese provision, &c, Treacher and Co; 14 cases books, R A Sagoon; 4 cases books, Sodder and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Mirzapore s—50 cases champagne, D P Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

La Seyne s—4 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

Rydal Hall s—150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardesir and Sons; 25 cases claret, The Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—30 cases vermouth, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 25 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes.

FROM ANTWERP.

Almora s—16 cases perfumed spirit, Maneckjee Dadabhoy; 10 bales straw boards, Vishram Vamanrao and Co; 178 cases window glass, S Mamoojee.

Canton s—2 cases German silver, M Gokal; 10 cases glassware, H Sewjee; 21 cases glassware, &c., Moosa Ayoob; 13 cases glassware, M Ebram; 13 cases glassware, Oomer Joosub; 250 casks alizarine dye, G Mooljee; 150 boxes candles, A H G Hoosen; 17 cases glassware, J Veerjee; 200 cases candles, A Shaik Adum; 137 cases glassware, M Curramsee; 225 boxes candles, H H Ahamed; 250 cases candles, Lyon and Co; 150 boxes candles, A H Heptoola; 6 cases plate glass, S Lilladhur.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—3 cases glass beads, A Nubhoobhoy; 5 cases playing cards, M Peerkhan; 22 bales writing paper, M A M Surufally; 3 packages glassware, E Peer Mahomed

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat and 40 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 675 cwts myrabollams, K Dedur; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales wool, B Fukeerchand; 27 bales wool, P Dayall; 38 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee; 3 cases woollen carpets, Tod Durant and Co; 2 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

City of Perth s—240 cwts coir yarns, T Lowjee; 1,120 cwts cones, E Purdina; 75 cwts coir yarns, C Khetsee; 36 bales hemp, Jaitha Dewjee; 240 cwts coir yarn, C Khetsee and Co; 50 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 312½ cwts mussoor dall, J Natha.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—8½ cwts ivory, N G Hoosen.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Aislaby s—10,000 cwts wheat, C Dharsey and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

La Seyne s—101 bales cotton, Fauquet and Co; 2 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Drummond s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, F. L. Batliboi and Co; 2,001 cwsts linseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—4 bales waste silk, C Nicond and Co.

Akaba s—2,000 cwts wheat and 3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Benwell Tower s—3,900 cwts poppyseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 7,200½ cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,490 cwts wheat, 78½ cwts mustard, 375 cwts gingelly-seed, and 1,980 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—115 bales cotton fly and 13 bales cotton dropping, Dewjee Virjee; 4,000 cwts jowaree, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Canton s—1 bale cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Canton s—5 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1 bale cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

702—Chitnis, M., and M., Javerbai vs. Kablibai and another—Bhaishunker and K.; and L., S., F., and N.—Part heard.
711—Wadia and G.—Govind Ramjee vs. The Bank of Bengal—Craigie, L. and O.
721—Mansuklal, D., and J.—Bai Virbaijee and another vs. Bachubai and others—J. C. Cama.

To vary the commissioner's Report.

608—S. Dickshit—Balsett Gungaram Kalbhayari vs Bhimjee Jewruz—E. Wilkin.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

724-90—Tyebjee and D—Estherbai vs David Ebrahim Awanker and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.
589-90—R Skipsey—Fukeer Khan Mahomed Khan and others vs Khanbhoy Cadurbhoy and another—In person—Part heard.
19-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs Dhurumdas Assanand—Ardesir, H and D.
456-90—In person—a pauper—Bhugwan Ganesh vs Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna V N K.
613-90—Conroy and B—Damji Ramjee and others vs Premjee Tricumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and W and G.
106-91—Janardhun G—Sitaba Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

9-86—Janardhan and A—Vishwanath Damodar vs Mathoorabai and others—B and M, C W and S, and B V N K.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Co, Ld.,—T A Bland—for petitioner, Mudonjee Joocha—M N Saklatwalla for company.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.

Friday. 8 P.M. Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods &c., also the property of an officer, wearing apparel, uniform dress, sword belts, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1. Second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1. do light victoria with removable coach-box.
1. do mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
1. Strong Bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1. Chestnut Arab pony, quiet in saddle and harness.
1. strong-built high-wheel dog-cart.
1. Tonga and pair of ponies belonging to C. B. Winchester, Esq., C.S., proceeded to Europe.
1. Chesnut Arab pony, height 13·3, 6 years old, has been driven in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Coals, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, coals, &c., also about 630 maunds coals consigned to Maneckial under Jellander Invoice No. 2.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows street, Fort below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussel and Persian carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.

The above will be on view three days before the day of sale.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Jarker, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction, at Marker Hall, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and carved household furniture, dewan couches, 1-4-6 and 8 lights, hanging argand lamps, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, musical boxes, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 11, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of landed property on the Naigaum Road to take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, is postponed until the 9th of January next.

RARE AND VALUABLE COINS FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., and the following days (except MONDAY), at 2 p.m. each day—

A large collection of gold, silver and copper coins, Parthian, Andhras, Kashmere and Cangra, Mongol, Durani, [illegible] Kanauj, Tughlak, [illegible] Lodi, Mysore, Anglo-Indian, Indo-Scythian, Cutch, Indo-Portuguese, Bahmani, [illegible], Afghan, Beloochi, Turkish, and of [illegible], Taimur, Suja-ul-Malik, Shah Zaman, [illegible] Shah, and Kings of Gujerat; also two coin cabinets arranged to hold [illegible] coins each.

Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. Crawford and Co., at 8 annas each, and the coins are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRI, NOWROJEE HILL, 1ST ROW.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Nanbai, widow of the late Hansonai Daunjee, and Visrambhai (alias Versionai) Allana, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mariambai, widow of the late Shaik Booden Vullud Shaik Ennau, Fuckroodin, bin Shaik Hoosein and Shaik Enoos bin Shaik Hoosein, executor of the last will of the said Shaik Booden Vullud Shaik Ennau, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of April, 1883, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendary ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situated at Doongri Street, on the west side of Nowrojee Hill, 1st Row, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, measuring 15 feet in breadth and 57 feet in length or thereabouts, formerly was assessed under No. 12, and thereafter 44, and now Street No. 1819, and B. Ward No. 3761, bounded on the east by a public lane and Dharma Agry's house, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Sha Luckmidass, and on the south by the vacant ground of the house of Alli Sahib bin Baloomeya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the valuable handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, hanging argand lamps, an invoice of fancy China table ornaments, and biscuit figure hand-painted flower jars and flower vases and coffee cups with saucers, handsome oleograph ungilt frames, English-made brass bedsteads.

The above is now on view.

RIFLES FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. the undermentioned Rifles belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. Considine.

1 double barrel Rifle by Purdey with implements in case.
1 double barrel Rifle by W. R. Leeson with implements in case.
1 single barrel Rifle by Hart and White with implements in case.
1 single barrel Rifle by Alexander Henry with implements in case.

These Rifles are on view.

SALE OF BEST CHINA CLAY.

ON MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

Another lot of 25 tons best China clay, guaranteed free from all defects.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 walnutwood grand piano, with iron frame, by, Collard and Collard.
1 small soda-water machine, with extra cylinder, by Daws Clark and Van Winkle's patent.
1 Hayward Tyler and Co.'s filling apparatus for cork bottles.
10 casks glass jug.
2 cases Havana cigars.

On account and at the risk of Suriff Sucoor—

C—127—1 case 141 dozens assorted hose.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Shaik Madarbaksh, consisting of round and dressing tables, cot, looking-glass, lamps, clothes, &c.,

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong and light victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand mailphaeton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES AND A FIRE ENGINE.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge Bombay Arsenal Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of old iron, steel, brass, cordage, leather cuttings, and one fire-engine.

On TUESDAY, the 15th December, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Road (Tramway Line) the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, Hink's table and hanging lamps, fancy table ornament, China flower vases, pictures, carpets, etc,, the property of H. E. FULLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Khetwady, 7th Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of February 1888, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or bungalow and buildings standing thereon, situate in Khetwady 7th Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Nos. 2153 and 2173, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1986 and Street No. 24, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Khetwady Street, on the west by Khetwady 8th Street, on the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee, and on the south by the property of Fathmabeebee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, the mortgagee's solicitor, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 11, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Stores belonging to the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Department.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, at 1 p.m.—

Several lots of serviceable and unserviceable stores, blankets returned from corps.

Terms of Sale.—Cash will be required immediately as the lots are knocked down, and the lots to be cleared away at once.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 11, 1891.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own house Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 14 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

CUMMINS' PATENT,
GUARANTEED
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY
ADVANTAGES.
COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR
REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.
MEASUREMENT OF BALES
REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.
500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE
BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ON APPLICATION.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

THE only alteration in London Stock Exchange quotations yesterday was a decline of ⅛ per cent. in 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £73⅛, Fours being unchanged at £74⅜; as also were Consols at 95⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 106½. The market rates of discount were further reduced by ⅛ per cent., making them stand at 2⅛ per cent., for short London Bills, and 2⅜ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Bar Silver was unchanged at 43⅜ per oz.; but in New York, the matter was ⅜ cent higher at 95½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·84¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 546,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 95·60 to 95·75 per oz. Paris quotations come unchanged.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 35 lakhs offered were allotted at 1s. 4⅜d., Calcutta taking 22½ lakhs, Bombay 11 lakhs, and Madras 1½ lakh, the rate obtained being the same as that of the regular allotments on the previous Wednesday though ⅛d. below that at which extra Bills were placed on the following day. A lakh-and-a-half of extra Bills on Calcutta were afterwards allotted at 1s. 4 11-16d. It is announced that 35 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 7-16d.

The Wheat Market was unchanged yesterday; but Bombay Linseed to arrive, was 3d. per quarter lower, at 44s. 3d. Ex Quay, the spot price remaining at the same quotation.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, Surats and Arrivals quiet, the total Sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, including the usual 400 East Indian. Spot prices were unchanged with the exception of a decline of ⅛d. in "Good" Tinnevellys; but American Arrivals were further 1-32d. lower for the nearer and the most distant deliveries, and 1-64d. down in intermediate positions the extreme quotations being 4½d. for December deliveries, and 4 31-64d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 24,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

The spot price of Mid.-Uplands in new York remained at 8 1-16 cents; but Futures for March, were 3 points higher, at 8·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 35,000 bales, making the total arrivals this season compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts...	35,000	26,000	40,000
Four days' do.	198,000	167,000	177,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,932,000	3,594,000	3,505,000

With the exception of 50 bales of New Akote, at Rs. 173 per candy, exporters have bought no Cotton here to-day; and the Mills have taken only 500 bales, consisting of 150 New Julgaum, at Rs. 167-7½; 50 New Pachora, at Rs. 164; 250 old Dhulia, at Rs. 134; and 50 old Joria, at Rs. 146 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and Seeds have both been taken to a moderate extent for export to-day, the former market having been quiet, and the latter steady; but rates are quite unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,214	bales.
Wheat	65,165	cwts.
Linseed	6,239	„
Gingelly	10,687	„

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates and remained fairly steady throughout the day, but with little business passing 1s. 4 13-16d. is reported to have been done for ready three months' sight credits; but the rate was not general and the market is practically unchanged. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand.........	1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·77¼	„

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 2nd Dec., 1891	Rs.	32,93,000
Silver received during the week	„	6 50,000
	Rs.	39,43,000
New Coin paid during the week	„	6,00,000
	Rs.	33,43,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	12,27, 00
	Rs.	45,75,000
Last week	„	46,47,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not shown much activity to-day, but sales for Fours have been steady at 107 5-16 for cash; 107⅛ for the 5th January Settlement; and 106 13-16 for the February account, which were the closing rates; in the 4½ per Cents quoted nominally at 105½.

SHARES have been almost without movement, and the market may be called quiet but steady at previous quotations. Sholapore Mill Sharers are Rs. 25 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 277½ per share.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 8.

King, Major, Bo, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DECEMBER 10.

Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A Genl for M, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 9.

Barker, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Kathiawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th December, 1891.

1. There will be gun drill at the Fort Head Quarters at 7 a.m. to-day.

2. To-morrow (Saturday) No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of Gun Target Practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice, is necessary in order to earn the extra efficiency grant. No. 2 Company will parade on the same date at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10" R.M.L. gun drill. Dress for both Companies:—Drill Order.

3. Regimental Order No. 2 of the 8th instant is cancelled—Gr. C. F Levick will continue to be borne on the strength of the Corps.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th December, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 4-45 p. m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45 p. m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets. The attack Formation will be practised on this parade.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for the same as early as possible.

2. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 6-45 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

3. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Kennedy Sea Face at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. R.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 28th November, 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,754	32,070	1,684	..	57,416	—
Goods	68,037	34,290	33,747	..	2,96,464	..
Other earnings......	7,281	7,397	..	116	32,808	..
Weekly total	1,39,072	73,757	35,315	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	15,41,124	11,54,436			3,86,688	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 5th December, 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,76,311	7,07,872	5,153	8,89,336
Corresponding week last year open 1,446 miles..	..	....	....	8,79,004

Increase .... Rs. 10,332.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

McDERMOTT—December 9, at Vandby Road, Bombay, Marie Alice, the dearly beloved youngest daughter of Mary and Joseph McDermott (Bombay Police), aged 2 years 6 months and 17 days.

BELGAUM.

DEATH.

LAWRENCE—December 4, at Belgaum, Lieut.-Col. Julian Babonau Lawrence, Bo. S. C., aged 50 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—December 5, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr C G Brown, of a son (still-born).

CLIFFORD—November 27, at Singra Mari, Mangeldai, the wife of C A Clifford, of a son.

GEIDT—December 5, at Mozufferpur, the wife of B G Geidt, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

JONES—December 2, at Lahore, the wife of A E Jones (I P W), of a daughter.

DEATH.

MASTERS—December 5, at No. 10, Ballygunge Circular Road, Sarah Ann Masters, widow of the late Edward Masters, Esq., aged 63.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1891

IT is no slight testimony to the irradiating influence of General Booth that the imminence of his coming to India has set minds at work upon one branch at least of the great social problem which he believes he is as much called upon to solve in this country as in England. We may say at once that no suggestion for the social salvation of "Darkest India" that has yet emanated from the *entourage* of General Booth has satisfied us that the Salvation Army has caught hold of the secret. It is doing its best in Bombay to rescue the destitute and to start them on a career of honest independence. But at its best it can never do more than touch the fringe of a great problem, and the fine human enthusiasm that breathes through Mr. Booth-Tucker's book must already, we suspect, have been grievously disappointed. However, all suggestions of this kind, made as they are with a sincere desire to abate the sum of human misery, deserve to be received with sympathy and respect, and not the least of their claims to consideration is the fact that they do stimulate effort in various directions for the relief of forms of distress which have heretofore been left to chance or to fitful and unorganized help. We have had brought to our notice a scheme which in anticipation of General Booth's visit to Bombay has been drawn up by the Rev. T. H. Greig, Presbyterian Chaplain of Bombay, who for the present, we believe, invites nothing more than criticism and suggestion. One merit it certainly possesses. Mr. Greig whose position has brought him specially in contact with the "poor whites" and in a less degree as we suppose with the Eurasians, confines his attention to those two sections of the community. There is wisdom in this. The problem, if it is to be dealt with at all, can be best dealt with in detail, and the European population of India would be doing as much as could be expected of them for a generation or two if they could remove from the streets and the doorways of the great cities of India the people of their own creed, and more or less of their own blood who are suppliants for their alms when they are not suppliants for employment. Apart from the higher claims which these people have upon the help of Englishmen, there are claims on the ground of policy which cannot be more strongly put than they have been by Mr Greig in the draft of his scheme. "It is undeniable," he says, "that the value of a ruling race whose most disreputable member is an honest, straightforward, industrious, fairly-educated and self-supporting unit, in the ordinary meaning of these terms, must be immensely greater than that of a ruling race whose lowest and worst is the product of destitution, ignorance, vice, and loss of self-respect." This is a good point to start from, and we may leave it to stand by itself as a reason why the well-to-do European population of India should look with sympathy upon any well-thought-out scheme for raising and relieving people who through poverty or vice have become "submerged." Mr. Greig has certainly expended much thought and labour in preparing the details of his scheme, and we believe he is still busy in obtaining from all the greater centres of population in India the necessary statistical information as to the extent and nature of European and Eurasian vagrancy in India. It is a reflection upon the statistical work of the Indian administration that this information has never yet been brought together, and that it can only be made available through private agency.

The classes whom Mr. Greig aims at benefiting include the houseless and destitute; the vagrant, the deserted; those who are struggling but are not yet destitute; the vicious, the illiterate, and illegitimate children of Europeans by native mothers, who are being brought up out of reach of European influences. The methods proposed group themselves under the main heads of relief, prevention, and cure. Relief, in turn, is grouped under the four heads of shelter, food, clothing, and help to employment. Under the head of shelter are proposed dormitories of various classes for the destitute, as well as homes for those who are less destitute and can afford to pay small sums for their maintenance. A Labour Bureau also forms part of the scheme. This was tried some years since by the Charity Organization Society in London, but the results were not satisfactory. General Booth has since tried it, and from some particulars which we published the other day it appears that the Salvation Army Bureau has had nearly eight thousand applicants for employment in London alone, and that about eighteen hundred have been provided with situations. This constitutes a feature of the Army's work in Bombay also, and we were told the other day that work had already been found for a large number of applicants. The preventive part of the scheme is somewhat elaborate, and it will be seen at once that a good deal of it cannot be undertaken without legislative help and the co-operation of the Government. Its object is generally to prevent vagrancy, begging in the streets, or from house to house, and abuse of the relief obtained from any source. The organization of a special vagrancy detective service, working independently of the ordinary police comes first in the list of measures. Registration, on the anthropometric system, comes next. The suggestion savours perhaps a little too much of Scotland Yard, and the honest and industrious poor would resent it. There are a good many, however, amongst the unwelcome callers at our offices for whom anthropometry would be a mild measure, and Mr. Greig would have no difficulty in establishing its necessity as a means of ensuring the accuracy of vagrancy registers. Here, and in the proposed intelligence department, there is much that runs on the same lines with the work of the Charity Organization Society at home. Lastly there come the arrangements proposed under the heading of "cure." The places of shelter provided for the unemployed are intended simply as temporary resting places. When an inmate has spent three months there without obtaining employment he is to be removed to the workhouse, and if he remains nine months in the workhouse without getting a suitable work he is to be drafted off to a "model farm." Or he may volunteer for service on the farm if he prefers that to waiting in idleness for work that does not come—a preference which would be very natural unless work on the farm were phenomenally repugnant. The final stage in the curative discipline of the destitute and vagrant is to be their setting up in independent farms, for which purpose the necessary seeds and implements and house accommodation are to be supplied. The organization will centre in a strong committee, the president and five of the members of which should be nominated by Government, while all the great interests, commercial, religious, and philanthropic will be represented upon it. For the purposes of the scheme it is suggested that magisterial powers—which we cannot describe further than to say that they would cover such powers of commitment and detention as would be necessary for the disciplinary part of the work—should be conferred on the committee. This and the proposal to confer powers of arrest and punishment upon the officers of the organization, would give it a markedly legal character. Whether this would tend to confine its usefulness to the viciously destitute is a question that will have to be considered if it ever comes near to being put in operation.

There is, as we have said, a good deal of detail in the scheme, and we have not attempted to do more than sketch it in the barest outline. It suffers from one serious omission. Mr. Greig, who is commendably candid on that point, has not a word of suggestion as to its financial side. He leaves this aside because he acknowledges his complete inability to deal with it. Mr Greig will need to find a financial collaborator before he can ask for final judgment upon his proposals, and perhaps the brief account of his views which we are now giving will enable some one with a taste for figures to go to his help. One part of the scheme will, we believe, prove less encouraging the further he enquires into its possibilities. We refer to his model farm, and the independent farms which are promised to those who fit themselves for being set up therein. Here there would be no breaking of new ground, for in Mysore two interesting experiments have been made in the settlement of Europeans and Eurasians upon the land, and the results, though not entirely disappointing, have shown clearly enough that it needs men of special industry and intelligence, possessed too of a little capital or income of their own, to make both ends meet upon a European's farm in India. It is in the highest degree improbable that the organizers of this scheme could embark upon farming enterprise upon conditions as favourable as those with which the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association has had to deal at Whitefield and Sausfield on the breezy uplands of Mysore. We suppose Mr. Greig's disclaimer of financial knowledge ought to protect this part of the scheme from further criticism. Nothing therefore need be said of his proposal to allow farms to be held rent free when the farmer fails to dispose of his produce outside his family, except that it might be as well to expunge it altogether. But when the model farm and the "separate farm" portion of the scheme have been left out, a good deal will remain which may with advantage be subjected to patient and sympathetic discussion. That there is need for a larger and more far-reaching organization for the relief of the honest poor, and the constraining of the professional vagrant into better ways is undeniable. The professional beggar: the man who is always out of work except when he has work offered him up-country, and only wants a few rupees to pay his fare; and the deserving poor whose poverty has nothing to do with vice or indolence—all these are too often lumped together as equally undeserving of help, and we put ourselves on the safe side by summarily rejecting all appeals, as the best precaution against being imposed upon. But no social problem was ever solved by a mere negation, and we shall not get near to a satisfactory conclusion upon the question raised by Mr. Greig, merely by setting aside one after another of his suggestions as impracticable. In its present state his scheme is perhaps crude and unworkable, but it, at all events, offers a basis for discussion and suggestion, and we shall be glad if opportunities were given for an examination of it when the deficiencies in it—notably those on the financial side—have been supplied.

WITHIN twenty-three seconds of leaving the ground of the Victoria Gardens yesterday afternoon, the intrepid young æronaut Lieutenant Mansfield, betrayed by the silk of his balloon, fell to the earth and died where he lay. So sudden was the collapse of the "war balloon," so swift the descent, that for a moment the vast crowd of spectators could scarcely realise that they had witnessed a catastrophe which had cut short a life but a moment before full of hope and eager courage. When the fatal result became known universal regret were felt that so awful a fate should have overtaken one who had already made a reputation for pluck and enthusiastic devotion to the perilous pursuit of æronautic adventure which had such a fascination for him. It cannot be said that he was foolhardy; he was fully aware of the peculiar dangers which awaited him when making ascents or descents in Bombay—the danger from the great sea which surrounds the Island of Bombay on every side—the peril from sparks or heated air from innumerable factory chimneys of great height; the chance of colliding with lines of telegraph wire in the descent on the comparatively small area of land available for the purpose. To the peril from the sea may be traced the fatality which put an end to his life yesterday. When the "Wanderer" fell in the sea a few weeks since it received considerable damage from the sharp rocks, and there is no doubt sustained more insidious damage from the action of the sea-water on the silk. The actual rents were covered with varnished cambric, and it does not appear that the great rift which emptied the balloon of gas in a second or two yesterday was due to the giving way of any of these patches. The balloon, as it happened, was by way of precaution against a recurrence of the failure to fill and lift in the grounds of Government House last Saturday, completely distended yesterday. There was no room for further expansion when at five minutes past four o'clock the signal was given to let go. While the balloon was for the most part sheltered from the direct rays of the sun by the Victoria and Albert Museum, the gas did not expand; but as soon as it rose and was carried by the breeze to the south-east and beyond the protection of the shade of the building, the sun's rays came full upon the large surface of the ærostat. Expansion then certainly took place, for the scent of the gas rushing down from the open throttle of the balloon became quite evident to those on the garden road below. The balloon had not got more than a thousand feet high, and was only one or two hundred yards beyond the garden limits to the south, when a gust of wind apparently caused it to heel over towards the side to which the parachute was attached. Those with glasses and with good eyesight saw the silk burst and give way along the line of one of the cords forming the reticulation; the rent seemed to lay the whole side open. Lieutenant Mansfield was in the act of endeavouring to get the cords of the parachute free, and it seemed for an instant as if he had purposely cut the balloon adrift. The balloon turned bottom upwards; the ascensional force was still sufficient to flatten the side which was uppermost, and the whole descended more nearly half-way to the earth as if it were a parachute. Poor Mansfield was still manifestly endeavouring to detach the parachute. Its release depended on the rupture of a string tested to give way under a strain of eighty pounds—double the weight of the parachute. As matters then were—the balloon rapidly descending—there was no possibility of applying the breaking strain. The balloon completely collapsed, and rushed down the last three or four hundred feet with fearful rapidity. The hapless æronaut on nearing the ground made a somersault in the vain endeavour to get loose from the encumbering netting of the parachute. He struck the ground with his feet, receiving injuries from which death supervened in five minutes. Every one will lament this untimely end of a gallant sailor, who gave his thoughts and his life to the endeavour to work out a problem in ballooning and parachuting for military purposes. In this point of view it is appropriate to point out that the "Wanderer" was constructed, and the attachment of the parachute was designed, to enable the observer to disregard injury to the balloon from shot or bullet; the purpose sought was to enable a descent to be made instantly by means of the parachute if injury were inflicted on the balloon. The grievous error appears to have been made of making the detachment depend wholly on the application of a breaking strain to a thin rope. As the result has shown, the balloon almost inevitably comes to the ground on a rent being made before it is possible to detach the parachute. The bursting of the balloon must be attributed to the deleterious action of the sea-water on the silk during the long immersion on the occasion of Lieutenant Mansfield's previous ascent.

SUCH an interval has elapsed since the Government of Bombay called upon the Municipality to "show cause" why a hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases should not be kept open, that the matter has almost faded out of the public memory. It is expected, however, that the reply of the Government to the long and argumentative answer of the Corporation will not be much longer delayed. Before the Resolution of Government calling on the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation to show cause why an infectious hospital was not kept open was fulminated the opinion of the Advocate-General was taken as to the interpretation of the provisions *ad hoc* in the Municipal Act. That opinion has not been made public. But inasmuch as the Government took action after receiving it we may assume that it advised that the responsibility rested on the Municipality, and not upon the Government. A committee of experts was appointed to consider and report whether any, and what provision should be made for the treatment of cases of dangerous disease which are excluded from the general hospitals. On this committee the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, had a seat with the sanction of the Corporation. The report was to the effect that as a minimum provision one hospital should be kept open in ordinary times with a small staff, which could be supplemented upon the appearance of an epidemic. The diseases for which the committee deemed it necessary to make provision are, cholera, small-pox, and fever. One of the existing municipal hospitals—that in Grant Road—with some slight improvements, would, the committee held, be sufficient for ordinary requirements, while the more extensive premises at Arthur Road, on the Flats, are capable of accommodating the victims of any serious outbreak. It seems to be anticipated that the Government will hold that an infectious hospital is essential to the security of the health of the city, and that it is incumbent on the Municipality under the law as it stands, to provide the cost. The money required for the minimum provision required cannot be much—not more than some two hundred or two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem. If the Municipality prefer that the Government should continue to administer the hospital in Grant Road there will probably be little difficulty on that score, but the cost will be claimed from the Municipal Fund. If the Government have to provide another building either by erecting a new hospital or renting suitable premises the cost would also come out of Municipal revenues if the Government view, based on the opinion of the Advocate-General, should prevail. The Corporation has not, we believe, deemed it necessary to take the opinion of counsel as to the extent of its legal liability in this connection—a dangerous omission when dealing with an adversary who has legal advisers always at hand.

THE notice which has been issued for a meeting of the Senate of the University for Friday, the 11th December, for the election of a Registrar and other business, is irregular and has been cancelled. The meeting will be held on Saturday, the 12th, the only day on which it could be held in accordance with the byelaws. Byelaw 26 says that the Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an ordinary annual meeting, and byelaw 33 says that the Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on "The Fourth Saturday in the first Term in Arts," which happens to be Saturday, the 12th. A meeting on Friday, the 11th, would, therefore, for the purpose of electing a Registrar, be irregular.

THERE is now very little doubt that there will be scarcity in many of the talukas of the Nizam's Dominions, where the north-east monsoon has been a failure. But the Hyderabad administration are prepared to meet the contingency, and plans and estimates have been drawn up in good time to start relief works, should the occasion for them unhappily arise.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TREASURER'S REPORT TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The report presented to Congress by Mr. Foster, Secretary to the Treasury, says the Mackinley tariff has generally reduced the price of manufactures and has decreased the customs revenue. He dwells upon the importance of promoting shipbuilding and navigation and urges Congress to legislate for the restriction of immigration.

The silver question is not touched upon in the report.

VETUS' CRITICISMS ON THE WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The last letter of the series which have been appearing in the *Times* under the pseudonym of *Vetus* criticising the administration of the War Office proposes remedies substantially agreeing with the proposals made by Lord Hartington's Commission with the addition that the writer suggests the formation of a permanent council for Imperial Defence to be composed of the Premier and his principal colleagues.

The *Times* says that no reply to the indictments of "Vetus" has been attempted by the War Office, and it believes that none is possible.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The Treasury purchased to-day 546,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 95·60 to 95·75.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 10.

At the first cold-weather meeting, held on the Poona race-course, the attendance was fair. The Band of the Lancashire Fusiliers was present. Lieutenant Woolmer, the honorary secretary, is to be congratulated in bringing out such a good programme. There were seven races. In the second race a nasty accident befel Lieutenant Fisher, of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from a jump from his horse Bulwark, which knocked his hind feet against the hurdle and rolled over his rider. The horse recovered his legs promptly and with his head-gear over his neck bolted. Lieutenant Fisher did not get up and fears were entertained at the stand that he had been seriously injured. Surgeon-Major Ball, Staff Surgeon who was present, immediately went there and found Lieutenant Fisher lying on the ground insensible. With the aid of some of the soldiers Lieutenant Fisher was carried on the shutter of one of the bamboo hurdles, near the grand stand where every effort was made to restore consciousness but in vain. Subsequently he was removed to the Station Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. His right arm, and the whole of his right side is badly hurt. The accident caused quite a gloom among all who were on the stand at the time. In his place Mr. Cookson rode his other ponies. The following are the results of each events :—

1st Race.—"Substitution Hurdle Race."—Value a Cup and Rs. 30 to the winner, Rs. 10 to second horse. Distance 1 mile, 5 hurdles.

Mr Fisher's ch a g Theodore, 11st 6lb, Owner........ 1
Mr Woolmer's b cb g Masher, 9st, Native.............. 2

The field went away. In the first attempt the Masher jumped to the front attended by Theodore and Superb. At the outturn Theodore came a slight lead with Superb and Sinbad, Masher was fourth. At the last jump Theodore jumped well and won by three lengths with Superb and Sinbad following. An objection was lodged against Superb, his rider having jumped wing and not the hurdle. The objection was allowed as Sinbad was underweighted. A second place was given to Masher. The totalisator paid one rupee ticket 3½ rupees. Time—2 min. 16 sec.

2nd Race.—"Horse Hurdle Race."—Value Rs. 49, Rs. 20 to second and Rs. 10 to the third horse presented by seven gentlemen. ½ mile, 3 flights. Horses to carry 10-7. Winner of any Hurdle Race value Rs.200 to carry once 7lb, twice 10lb, extra no sex allowance.

Dr Bull's b aus m Maid of Honour, 10st 7lb, Mr Woolmer 1
Mr Browne's b aus m Amazon, 10st 7lb, Owner 2
Mr Henderson's b aus h Saladin, 10st 7lb, Owner ... 3

Maid of Honor took the lead and won as he liked. The totalisator paid Rs. 1½ to Re. 1. Time.—59 secs.

3rd Race.—"The Derby".—A Cup and added money 40. All Galloways 13-3 and under bought for 600 and under never won added money Race or Handicad of 49; 13-3 to carry 11-7 W for I Winners any sort of Gymkhana Race value 15, once, 5; twice 10; thrice 14 lbs extra. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Woolmer's ch a p Lawyer, 11st 4lb, Owner....... 1
Mr Fisher's ch c b m Violet, 11st 4lb, Owner 2
Capt Peyton's b a p Herodotus, 11st 9lb, Mr Browle. 3

The favorite won easily Chairman left at post when a totalisator paid Rs. 1¼ to Re 1. Time—one minute.

4th Race.—"Auction Stakes."—Value 49. All Galloways 13-3 and under and never won a Race or Handicap of added money 199. 13-3 to carry 12 stone W for I. C B's allowed 7lbs. Winners any Race value 40 added money once 7lbs, twice 14lbs extra. Maximum selling price 500; 5lbs allowed for every 50 under that price. Distance 3 furlongs,

Mr Cookson's b ch m Miss Ida, 7st 1lb, Native......... 1
Mr Fisher's b cb p Pompey, 11st 9lb, Owner........... 2

The field was despatched to a very good start Miss Ida, Pompey, and Club Law drew away from the other, and the two made a very good race of it home, finishing in order stated. The totalisator paid Rs. 3½ to Re. 1. Time—42 secs. Winner sold for Rs. 330.

5th Race.—"Horse Race."—Value 49. All horses never won a Race or Handicap of 99 added money. W. for A. and C. raised 3 stone. Horses never started allowed 7lb. Winners of jump or flat race value 49 added money once, 7lb., twice, 14lb. extra. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr Benn's ch aus g Kingscraft, 11st 11lb, Mr Fisher. 1
Dr Bull's g aus g Bulgarian, 11st 11lb, Mr Woolmer.. 2

After a few false starts they went in good form, Saladin lying last at the turn and Carnarvon was seen leading, but soon got exhausted. The place was taken by Bulgarian, but an outsider, Kingscraft, came in, and won by half a length and was cleverly ridden by Cookson. The totalisator paid Rs. 18 to Re. 1. Time.—1 min. 11 secs.

6th Race.—"Open Race."—A Silver Cup. Presented by Colonel Meakin and the value of the entries. All Galloways 13-3 and under never won a race or handicap with 200 added money 13 3 to carry 11 stone. W. for I. C. B's allowed 7lb. Winners of 99 added money; once 7, twice 14lb., thrice 21lb. extra or of a race value 199 added money, once 10, twice or oftener 21lb., extra.—Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr Fair's g a g Grift, 10st 8lb, Capt Brownrigg 1
Mr Woolmer's ch a g Lawyer, 10st 11lb, Owner 2
Mr Fisher's b c b p Pompey, 10st 2lb. Capt Owen... 3

At start Pompey and Lawyer jumped to the front and raced together the whole way. Lawyer won by half-a-length. The totalisator paid Rs. 1½ to Re. 1. Time—1 min. 31 secs.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Abid's examination continued until late in the afternoon when Mr. Inverarity commenced the cross-examination, which elicited information that Mr. Jacob had in the year paid him nearly a lakh of rupees as commission on sales to H. H. the Nizam. He expected five lakhs as his commission on the sale of the diamond to the Nizam, but as there was no possibility of Mr. Jacob reducing this if the sale was effected at 40 instead of 46 lakhs. He urged Mr. Jacob not to reduce the price although Mr. Jacob told him that H. H. the Nizam was willing to buy the stone at a lower figure. Mr. Jacob was annoyed that while there was an understanding between them that no jewellers should be introduced to the Nizam he had effected a sale from a native Jeweller and received commission of twenty-five thousand. He also admitted that he had lost a considerable commission consequent to Mr. Jacob's valuation of an article of jewellery of a native jeweller, and that Mr. Jacob had accused him of treachery; but he maintained Mr. Jacob's charge was unfounded. It was usual in Hyderabad for palace officials to charge commission, although this necessitated the Nizam being charged with higher rates for goods purchased. His cross-examination will be continued to-morrow when lively disclosures are expected. It is rumoured here to-day that the Nizam is likely to come to Calcutta to give evidence in the case, but the report is doubted.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent arrived from Bombay to-day to attend the Viceregal Council, which assembles to-morrow.

THREATENED RISING OF HUNZA TRIBESMEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

Under date, the first instant, news from Gilgit states that the road to Chalt and Chalt itself was threatened by the Hunza tribesmen.

Lieut.-Col. Durand, the British Agent at Gilgit, forestalled them by marching to Chalt with a part of the Gilgit garrison.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 10.

The No. 21 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, will leave Madras on the 21st instant arriving at Kirkee on the 24th idem, and not on the 17th as previously notified. The families of the battery will be despatched to Bombay on the 26th. Major-General Blundell Commanding Poona District, accompanied by District Staff will proceed to Sattara, on inspection duty shortly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

ADEN, Dec. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, Dec. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, with the China mails, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅜ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅜
4½ per cent. "	73½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼ex
Bar Silver	43⅜

MILITARY NEWS.

Conductor A. Boyce, Ordnance Department, has retired from the service.

Mr. Anthony Edward Cumming has been appointed Sub-Lieutenant, Karachi Naval Volunteers.

Surgeon A. N. Anderson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to return to duty.

Colonel A. W. Macnaghten Cavalry has been granted leave on urgent private affairs till 29th May next.

Lieutenants C. G. Nurse and S. H. Polly, of the Indian Staff Corps, have been permitted to return to duty.

The services of Captain A. D. Fordyce, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The services of Captain R. T. S. Barnett, Indian Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant W. G. Hatherell, Staff Corps, Commandant, Military Police, Burma, has been granted furlough to Europe, for one year.

Brigade-Surgeon J. B. Lyon, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, has been granted three months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

The services of Lieutenants E. Tennant and E. N. Davis, of the Indian Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Colonel T. E. Strong, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to reside out of India on vacting command of the 14th Bombay Infantry on the 19th current.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Hogg, Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India for one year, on private affairs.

Captain R. B. Page, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed Adjutant, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, in place of Captain H. Sherwood Smith, whose term of appointment has expired.

A Charter of Incorporation has been granted by the Queen, to the Royal Provident Fund for Sea Fishermen. This Fund, under the name of the Royal Fund for the Relief of the Orphans of Sea Fishermen, was founded by the Prince of Wales in the year 1884, as an outcome of the International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883, and its endowment is mainly derived from the grant of the surplus funds of that Exhibition. Under its original name, purely charitable grants were made. The present title has been adopted owing to a strong conviction that it is more conducive to the true interests of fishermen to encourage among them habits of thrift and self-help by affording an opportunity for themselves to make provision for their wives and children in the event of accidental death overtaking them while in the pursuit of their calling. The Council, Sir E. Birkbeck says, have already received assurances from most of the leading fishing centres that the formation of local branches will be readily undertaken, and the branches so formed will be subsidised as far as the resources of the Fund will permit. He adds :—"As it is also most desirable that prompt assistance should be forthcoming in the event of the sudden calamities which so often arise around our coasts, it is to be earnestly hoped that the Fund will receive liberal assistance from the public."

TERRIBLE BALLOONING CALAMITY.

COLLAPSE OF THE BALLOON.

LIEUT. MANSFIELD KILLED.

The series of balloon ascents and demonstrations of the practical value of a parachute for the purposes of descent, in Bombay, have ended in one of the most lamentable calamities that the city has had the misfortune to witness. The name of Sub-Lieut. Edward Mansfield, R. N. R., an officer of the P. and O. Company, has been during the past month prominently before the public in connection with war parachuting, and his exhibitions of skill as a æronaut have gained for him the admiration of the public, and the patronage of the Governor of the Presidency, while his shocking death yesterday when endeavouring to make a descent will be lamented by all. In consequence of the failure of Saturday last to make the balloon ascent, arrangements were made for another attempt at the Victoria Gardens yesterday. The balloon "Wanderer," with a gas capacity of about 25,000 feet, was taken to the grounds on Wednesday, and Lieut. Mansfield himself watched the necessary arrangements for filling it with gas. He slept all night at the Gardens, and at ten o'clock yesterday morning the operations of filling under the superintendence of Mr.L. Penny and Mr. H. Jones,of the Gas Company, were commenced. This was carried out with the aid of two special 24-inch mains brought from the main service in Parel Road. At one o'clock the operation had been so far successful that the filling ceased, and was not recommenced until two when gas was run in until the time of the ascent. Mr. Southwell Piper undertook the business arrangements and the grounds were specially laid out for the event. By three o'clock a large number of people were at the Gardens to witness the parachute descent, and by four o'clock, the time arranged for the ascent to take place, the grounds were crowded by some three or four thousand spectators. His Excellency the Governor, attended by Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., came on to the ground, and amongst other officials present may be mentioned Colonel Wilson, Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell. Every arrangement was punctually carried out, and by four o'clock the balloon "Wanderer" was ready for its journey. The wind was rather high and the monster was with difficulty handled by some twenty blue jackets from H. M. S. Marathon. Lieut Mansfield had been attending every arrangement with scrupulous care, seeing that every line of his parachute, which is fully described below, was in working order and that the balloon was, as far as could be discovered, in a fit condition for the journey. At four o'clock the unfortunate æronaut gave the orders to cease filling the balloon with gas, and it then appeared to be full to the utmost capacity, requiring as it did the united efforts of the sailors to keep it down. Everything being in readiness, Lieut. Mansfield stepped into the ring attired in the uniform of a sub-Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve, and his manly bearing and smart sailor-like appearance elicited a hearty cheer from the spectators. The parachute was hauled up to the side of the balloon in the usual manner, being suspended by a fine cord, tested to break at a strain 80 pounds, and the ring at the ends of the guy ropes was placed round the Lieutenant's body and drawn up under his arms,whilst a sling was suspended from the ring for the purpose of supporting his body during the descent. Everything appearing to be satisfactory, Mr. Mansfield shook hands and bade good-bye to his friends, thanking them for their kindness and attention to him, and with a confident air seated himself on the trapeze attached to the balloon. He gave the words "Let her go" and with a plunge the "Wanderer" mounted in the air, Mr. Mansfield waving a last "good-bye" to the spectators. The ascent was very rapid and the balloon immediately caught the wind and sailed away in a south-easterly direction, everything appearing to be in order. He was timed, and exactly 22½ seconds after he had left the ground and apparently at an altitude of something under 1,000 feet the balloon was seen to give a lurch, heel over to an angle, and then rip up on the uppermost side. A terrified cry rang out from the spectators, and they watched with horror the struggles of the brave æronaut. For a moment he hovered in the air and could be clearly seen to attempt to cast himself from the wrecked balloon and come down by the aid of the parachute. In a moment his struggles were seen to be in vain, and nothing could have exceeded the terror expressed on the thousands of up-turned faces, powerless to do anything to save the unfortunate man's life. He appeared to get into a horizontal position, with the bar of the trapeze under his back, and his feet wrapped in the netting of the balloon and the guy ropes of the parachute. The struggle for life was only momentary and as he commenced to descend the wreck of the balloon hovered over him, and the whole came down with sickening rapidity. The crowd was for a moment were helpless and paralyzed, and on recovering they rushed off panic-striken in the direction in which he had fallen. Many ladies, however, were helpless, and some fainted. The people made for the Victoria Cross Road and on reaching a vacant space at the back of the road, and at the south-east corner of the Gardens, four or five hundred yards from the place of the ascent, poor Mr. Mansfield was found lying on the ground tightly wrapped in the lines of the balloon and the parachute. The spot where he fell was hard rocky ground, and he was lying the side of a wall about ten feet high. Those who saw him fall say that he landed on his feet with a terrible crash and then fell back. This was evident from the fact that his legs were shattered, and the bones protruded from the flesh. In a moment the sailors of the "Marathon" cut him out of the meshes of the balloon. His face, with the exception of one cut, evidently from a rope, was unhurt, but overspread with a sickly pallor. He was breathing and evidently from his eyes he appeared to be conscious of what had taken place, as he moved his lips endeavouring to speak to those about him. Brandy was immediately procured and a few drops given him, which he was able to drink, and then he laid back with a heart-rending groan. Doctors Martin, Langley, McEvoy, and Sidney-Smith were on the spot within a couple of minutes, but a glance at poor Mansfield was sufficient to show them that he could not possibly live. They said that his whole body must be absolutely shattered with the fall. The truth of the statement was soon borne out by the unfortunate man breathing his last. He soon lost consciousness and five minutes after his ascent in full life, vigour, and hope, lay a shockingly-mangled corpse. The scene around his body was most affecting, his friends and comrades were stricken with agonising grief, and everyone was dazed and stunned by the frightful calamity. When it was found that all was over the body was placed upon a stretcher and conveyed to the bungalow of Mr. R. W. Dewey, Victoria Cross Road, where it remained for an inquest to be held.

The aneroids attached to Lieutenant Mansfield's arm were unhurt, but did not indicate the altitude at which he had attained. One aneroid was supplied by Mr. C. Jost, and was arranged to automatically retain the figure of the altitude to which the balloon had risen, but the concussion at the termination of the fall must have brought it back to zero as it indicated no figure.

The first European to reach the spot where Mansfield fell was William Bellenie, an able seaman of the "Marathon," and one of the sailors who assisted in arranging the balloon for the ascent. He stated that when he got to the spot, the balloon had just reached the ground, and saw Mansfield in a sitting position on the ground. The muscles of his face were working violently, the eyes open, and the bones of his legs were protruding from the skin. The lacing work of the balloon was tightly wound round him and his clothes were split. The ring of the parachute was still round him and the lines all right, and everything appeared to be just as when he left the ground. Bellenie, who evidently has some practical knowledge of ballooning, said that the "Wanderer" when about 1,000 feet gave a turn to one side and owing to that the weight of Mansfield's body, was on a weak part of the balloon and the strain being too much the cords cut through the silk and thus burst the balloon. On the last descent Mansfield made the balloon was very badly damaged, being rent in many places. Bellenie was one of the men who assisted in mending it, and he gave it as his opinion that the balloon was even stronger than on the 13th November, when it went up from the Victoria Gardens. The rent which caused the bursting yesterday, was from the equator to the valve and not in a place where it was mended; those parts were evidently quite sound when the wreck landed on the ground. Mansfield himself was evidently satisfied with the balloon and when she was ready for leaving the grounds considered it in excellent trim.

A servant of Mr Dewey, who happened to be in one of the outhouses, saw him fall. He fell about three feet away from a wall alighting on his legs. The servant immediately ran up to him and lifted his head. He was then groaning very painfully, brandy was immediately brought and given him. But he could only take a small sip or two. The servant still kept his head on his knee until Dr. McEvoy came on the scene.

The balloon has made many ascents, and is the property of Professor Dale of the Crystal Palace, a celebrated æronaut who has made very many journeys in her. Prof. Dale is a scientific æronaut and there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the principle on which it was constructed.

THE SCENE ON THE GROUND.

Whilst this painful scene was being enacted at Victoria Cross Road, the suspense at the Gardens was almost unbearable. His Excellency Lord Harris was greatly concerned about Mansfield, and immediately despatched Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., to gain information as to the poor fellow's fate. Every face was blanched with fear, and the ladies utterly broke down under the strain. At first news came that Mansfield landed in a tree and with the exception of a few bruises was quite safe. This hope, however, was short-lived and the news was soon communicated to his Excellency and those assembled, that Lieut. Mansfield had fallen a victim to his love for his dangerous ballooning. Words fail to describe the sorrow of those who had come to the Gardens to watch what they considered a scientific demonstration, fairly free from danger. They lingered for some time in the Gardens, and eventually left many with their eyes wet with tears.

Lieutenant Mansfield was not a showman risking his life for gain, but a scientific young officer, who had adopted ballooning from the pure love of the science. He was aged 26, and born in London where his parents still reside. In every respect he was a smart and promising young officer beloved by all who were fortunate enough to know him, and no higher compliment could be paid him than to say he was every inch a British sailor. His career in the P. and O. Company's service is one of undoubted success, and he was recently appointed second officer on board the s.s. Nizam trading between Bombay and China. His ardour for ballooning dates far back for some years. He was no foolhardy novice, but was thoroughly acquainted with the science in every phase, and was for a considerable time a student of Prof. Dale He has never made money by his ascents and descents, and whereas he has trusted his life to his balloon or parachute, it was wholly and solely with a desire to extend his knowledge in the science, and neither for gain nor notoriety. As bearing out that fact it may be mentioned that his qualifications were such that he was appointed foreign secretary of the Balloon Society of England, and in that connection he has contributed very many interesting letters to the press and the society.

THE FUNERAL.

The burial of Mr. Mansfield will take place this evening. The body of the unfortunate officer will be removed from the place where it was taken immediately after the accident, to the house of Mr. Thomas Lee, 5, Mount Road, Mazagon, and the funeral *cortège* will leave that place at four, this afternoon. His untimely death has cast a gloom over the whole city, and many will be the mourners who will follow this poor victim of scientific research to his last resting place. Whatever poor consolation it may be to his relatives and friends, they may rest assured that he was respected and beloved by all who knew him. As he was struggling in mid-air for his life there must have been some little satisfaction in the fact that he had not wilfully risked his existence for a mercenary consideration, or an insane love of notoriety, but that, like many others who have fallen victims to their desire to gain knowledge, he died in endeavouring to advance the science for which he was prepared to risk all.

THE INQUEST.

Dr. Thomas Blanny, the City Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Edward Mansfield, Royal Navel Reserve, at a quarter-past five yesterday evening, in the bungalow of Mr. Dewey, Victoria Cross Road. The body of the deceased lay on a stretcher under a white pall, and was examined by Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner. There were no injuries inflicted to the head of the deceased in the terrible fall; but the right leg was fractured below the knee-cap and the bone protruded through the skin. The following gentlemen composed the jury :—Messrs. Alexander David Stewart (foreman), Alfred Ernest Knott, James MacNeil Tainsh, Alfred Walker, Alfred Simkins, Malcolm Purvis, and Robert Dewey.

Before the depositions were recorded an inspection of the spot where the unfortunate æronaut expired was made; and the balloon and its netting examined. The following evidence was recorded :—

Harry Arthur Cottrell, third officer on board the s. s. Lombardi, now lying in the Bombay Harbour, said :—I have looked at the body of the deceased, Edward Mansfield, and identified it. Deceased was second officer on board the P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam, and at present was on leave. His age was 26 years. The deceased prepared for a balloon ascent to-day in Bombay in the Victoria Gardens. I was with him all day. The deceased went to the Victoria Gardens on Wednesday morning. He remained there all day and the same night deceased examined his balloon and was very pleased with it and said it was all right. He went back to the Victoria Gardens after dinner at 9-20 p. m. on Wednesday night, and slept there. I remained with him. At about 7 a. m. to-day he took out his parachute and arranged the expanding gear of the parachute. The gear of the parachute was all right. The balloon began to be inflated at about 9-30 a m. this morning with coal gas, and he superintended its inflation. The inflation was done by two officials from the Gas Company, and everything went on to the satisfaction of the deceased. The inflation was completed at about 4-10 p.m. The deceased immediately got into his parachute ring end and ordered the men who were holding the balloon to "Let go." They did so and he ascended. Directly he left the ground I saw him following the direction of the wind. I entered my carriage to follow him. When I looked up into the air just before standing I saw the balloon had burst. I saw the deceased struggling to clear himself of the net of the balloon. He was unable to do so and fell somewhere close to the Victoria Gardens. I jumped out of the carriage and ran through the gardens and saw him lying on the ground just outside the southern boundary wall of the gardens. The deceased was gasping and was apparently unconscious. I tried to give him some brandy and water, but he could not swallow. The deceased died in about ten minutes. If the deceased could have got clear of the balloon net, and was falling faster than the balloon he could have opened his parachute when he would have landed safely. When the balloon burst it fell over him. The deceased was perfectly sober when he went up and was always a sober man.

Robert William Pennington, Foreman, in the Gas Company, said :—I began to inflate the balloon of the deceased at ten o'clock this morning with coal gas in the Victoria Gardens. The deceased was present, and I introduced between 22,000, and 23,000 cubic feet of gas, when the decased said that amount was sufficient. I noticed nothing suspicious about the balloon. It seemed to be in perfectly good order. The balloon was not quite filled when Mr. Mansfield gave the order to turn it off the gas. The capacity of the balloon is about 25,000 cubic feet according to Crystal Palace measurement, and it was sufficiently inflated to go up. Half that amount would have taken him up. Before the deceased went up the mouth of the balloon was open for some considerable time. Supposing the amount of gas had been in excess in the balloon that would not have burst it. I was present when the balloon went up. I do not think the parachute halyard injured the balloon when it was being hauled up.

William Bellenie, able seaman on board the s. s. Marathon, said :—I came ashore last night at 6-30 p.m. to assist the deceased in his balloon ascent, and went to the Victoria Gardens at 8 p. m., on Wednesday night. In the deceased's first ascent from the Victoria Gardens on the 13th of last month he made a successful ascent, when his balloon came down it was much torn by natives who did not understand it. I havebeen repairing that balloon since then almost daily. I completely repaired it, and it was in perfectly good order. I repaired it with cambric saturated with boiled linseed oil. The deceased and many persons in the Victoria Gardens were of opinion that the repairs which I had effected made it stronger than when it went up before. I was in the Gardens this evening when the balloon went up. I attended to the parachute halyards and fastened deceased safely within the ring of the parachute. When he sat on the trapeze and gave the order to "Let go" everything was perfectly clear. The balloon went up all right. When the balloon was about 900 or 1,000 feet high, I saw it collapse and fall. I ran to the southern wall of the Gardens and jumped over and was the first person there. I saw the deceased in the ring of the parachute almost in a sitting position. His leg was broken and I could see the bone protruding. The deceased was unconscious and died in two or three minutes. The balloon was tested three times. It was first tested with 1,000 cubic feet, and again yesterday afternoon with about 4,000 or 5,000 cubic feet of gas. The balloon had given way from the equator to the head. That was not the portion that I repaired.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said :—I have examined the body of the deceased. There is no external injury to the head beyond a small bruise on the right eye-lid. The tibia and fibula on the right leg are both fractured between the middle and lower third. The tibia was protruding through the skin. There was a comminuted fracture of the left femur. There were no other external marks of injury. The skull was not fractured. From the evidence I have heard and the *post-mortem* appearances I am of opinion that death was due to injuries received by a fall from the height.

Dr. Blaney, in summing up the circumstances relating to the death of the deceased, said the deceased appeared from the evidence before them to have been preparing his balloon for an ascent the previous day in the Victoria Gardens and seemed to have had intelligent persons with him for that purpose. This could be seen from the witness belonging to the s. s. Marathon who had described how he made fast the parachute which he said was perfectly safe. The officer of the s. s. Lombardi also said that the deceased expressed himself perfectly satisfied and that it was safe to go up with. The same witness said he took all the percautions that he knew for making the balloon as reliable as possible. There were several theories given as to the cause of the bursting of the balloon upon which the jury must form their own opinion. The jury had examined the balloon and had seen the way it burst from above downwards, and now it was for them to arrive at the most reasonable theory that caused the bursting. The jury had moreover to bear in mind that the part that had burst was not the portion which this seaman had repaired. In referring to the accident Dr Blaney reminded the jury that it was one of the very saddest of cases. It was indeed a very regretable matter, and he had no doubt the jury would regret that that accident should have occurred in that unfortunate way. The point for the jury to consider was whether everying was done that should have been done for making the ascent a safe one, or whether there was any neglect on the deceased's own part or on the part of any body else for making a safe ascent, or whether there was anything done that should not have been done. If the jury was of opinion that everything was carried out for making the ascent a safe one, the only verdict they could return was in accordance with Dr. Smith's evidence, namely, the fall from the great height wasthe cause of the extinction of life. If the jury wished to put the word accidental into the verdict they were at liberty to do so. The word accidental would then mean that it could not have been foreseen,and theballoon burst through accidental causes. They had either to give their verdict that the deceased died simply by the bursting of a balloon and falling to the ground, or as Dr. Smith put it by the accidental giving way of his balloon whilst he was ascending and falling upon the ground.

After a brief consideration the foreman of the jury returned the following verdict which was unanimously accepted :—The death of the deceased was caused by the accidental bursting of a balloon at a high altitude when he was making a balloon ascent from the Victoria Gardens.

LIEUT. MANSFIELD'S PARACHUTE.

Mr. Mansfield's parachute differed very considerably from any hitherto used. He claimed it to be superior in every respect to anything that has yet been invented. It was no mere huge umbrella-like concern with a hole at the top to let out superfluous air, but a scientifically-made thing by which he hoped to be able to work better, with more safety than any other. He would not betray the secrets of the curious-looking appliances connected with it. When he was asked its dimensions and how he worked it, he replied "I won't tell you that, but if any man were to attempt to come down with that parachute, he would be knocked to pieces, for it would not open. The secret is only known to myself." All that can be said of it is that it was a beautifully-shaped thing, with graceful lines, to borrow a nautical expression, manufactured of pink and cream-coloured cambric. The cambric was of the very finest, Lieutenant Mansfield being of the opinion that that material was lighter and held the air better than silk, of which most parachutes are made At the top he had valves invented and patented by himself. To these he had lines attached by which he could open and shut the parachute at will. Were he to allow it to open too suddenly it would go into shreds. All that he would say about his new parachute, which by the way, was to be tried for the first time yesterday, was that he expected to be able to steer it better than any other, and so be able to regulate his landing. It could also carry any weight up to 250 lbs., so that supposing he were up in a balloon with any body, he could have regulated it to carry the weight either of himself or his companion to the ground safely.

MR. MANSFIELD'S FIRST ASCENT.

Mr. Mansfield nevertheless made the most marvellous ascent ever witnessed in Bombay if not in the world. The *Bombay Gazette*, describing that exciting performance, said :—

"When all was ready for the ascent, the æronaut appeared in the dress of a Sub-Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve, and amidst a cheer from those assembled and a salute from the blue-jackets he placed himself on a trapeze bar attached to the balloon. "Stand by; let her go" was the signal for the colossal gas-bag to dart up into the clear blue sky with a startling rapidity. Its size diminished at every second, and one minute after the daring officer had left *terra firma*, he was lost to sight. Minute after minute past, and the balloon continued to soar away in a southerly direction. At an altitude of about 5,000 feet a cross-current of air was struck which took her off to the west. After five minutes the balloon appeared no more than a disc, the size of a dinner-plate, and the parachute a white pocket handkerchief fluttering from it. The excitement was intense, and, when seven minutes had elapsed, uneasiness was felt by the spectators, and fear was expressed that perhaps all might not be right with the parachute. Another three-quarters of a minute elapsed, when suddenly a white speck was seen to dart from the balloon. For some moments it descended with what must have been sickening velocity, when the speck expanded and poised itself gracefully in the air. So minute did the parachute appear to be that for fully seven or eight minutes nothing could be seen of Lieutenant Mansfield. There was no mark by which its movement could be gauged, and it appeared to remain stationary in the air. Steadily it descended until at length Lieut. Mansfield appeared like a black speck in the sky. The wind carried him again to the south, and at five o'clock, fifteen minutes after he had leaped from the balloon, he disappeared behind the trees in the direction of Back Bay. A wait of about half-an-hour had to be endured before the fate of the æronaut was known. At the termination of that period the officer drove into the grounds escorted by *sowars*, and was met with a ringing cheer. He said that the aneroid barometer, which was attached to his arm, registered an altitude of 11,400 before he left the balloon. The temperature got so low that he found it impossible to go higher, and for sometime before he reached this altitude the cold was so intense that he had difficulty in holding on the balloon. He at length allowed himself to slip off the trapeze and trust his life to the parachute, which proved to be very sensitive and soon arrested his rapid descent. He then sailed comfortably into a warmer strata, and by a little steering managed to select a fairly good spot for landing. In his descent at about 1,000 feet high, he passed over a factory chimney, the heat from which he could easily feel at that height. He eventually landed between a couple of sheds in Foras Road, Byculla, the first to render him assistance being Mr. Southwell Piper. The parachute was uninjured, and except for a few scratches, the gallant young officer was quite safe."

It is needless to go into detail about the occurrence at Parel last Saturday afternoon, and as to the failure of gas. It was a bitter disappointment to him, and he was looking forward to yesterday with hope, and determination to ascend even higher than on the 13th ultimo when he dropped from the marvellous height of 11,400 feet.

THE FIRST PARACHUTE DESCENT IN INDIA.

Mr. Percival Spencer was the first to make a parachute descent in India, which took place in the grounds of Government House, Parel, on Saturday, the 26th of January, 1889. The ascent was made quickly and steadily, and in coming down the parachute opened beautifully, and landed the daring æronaut just outside the grounds of Government House. The *Bombay Gazette*, describing that performance, said :—"Mr. Spencer gave the order to get ready. The ten soldiers from the Gloster Regiment, who had been got to assist, unfastened under the young æronaut's instructions, the sandbags which had been holding the balloon to earth, and stood around grasping the leading lines, while Mr. Spencer took his seat on the loop beneath the ring. One end of the parachute was hitched on to the netting that covered the silken globe, while the ring and the lines of the parachute were hooked, on the loop on which the daring young performer was sitting. The hum of conversation ceased, and all eyes were directed towards the centre of attraction. "Let go" the æronaut was heard to call, and up the balloon shot rapidly into space. The silence gave place to a loud cheer and clapping of hands as the fearless rider sailed upwards into the bosom of the air, to which he responded by waving a red silk handkerchief. As he rose, the breeze carried the balloon gradually in a south-easterly direction. Many a low cry of fear and horror was heard amongst the crowd of spectators as head over heels he fell at lightning speed. But the moment of suspense lasted no more than a second or two. The parachute expanded into a large beautiful umbrella. The rapid fall was checked, and with slow and graceful motion the machine descended towards the earth. The most dangerous part of the exhibition was now over, and that he was safe so far he showed by hanging by one hand from the ring, while with the other he vigorously waved his cap. A still more deafening cheer burst from the crowd, which was kept up till the parachute and rider disappeared in the distance behind the trees. A rush was made by many in the direction where he had fallen, while others retained their places to await Mr.Spencer's return. The time occupied in the ascent before detaching the parachute was 38·35 seconds as taken by Mr. Symon's stop-watch, but it appeared to be more than a minute. The descent of the parachute occupied a minute and a quarter—a very appreciable time judged by the amount of tension and suspense compressed into it. A fortnight later Mr. Spencer made another successful ascent and descent, and since then we have had one or two adventures in Bombay, who pretended to in æronauts, and made such utter failures that when Mr. and Miss Van Tassell came to Bombay recently people were chary of spending their money in tickets. Even Mr. Mansfield himself suffered on the occasion of his first ascent in Bombay on the 13th ult. the native element not coming forward in very large numbers.

FORMER PARACHUTE DESCENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

For something more than one hundred years, the inhabitants of civilized nations have been periodically startled by attempts made to pry into the mysteries of the "land beyond the clouds" by means of of balloons This art of ballooning is of comparatively recent origin, and only dates back to about the year 1766. At first it was only used to show the daring of the æronauts; and many were the fatalities that resulted from it, and indeed, at one time, in the year 1808, a duel was fought in France from balloons, M. de Grandfrie and M. Le Pique having quarrelled concerning a lady, ascended in balloons from the gardens of the Tuileries. When about half a mile high, they fired a blunderbuss at each other, with the result that M. Le Pique's balloon was exploded, the principal and his second being dashed to pieces on the ground. But what would the good people of a century ago have said had they seen a man wilfully leap from a balloon when about a mile above the ground and trust to a curious umbrella-like machine to open of its own accord and bring him safely to *terra firma*? This is what parachuting is. The idea of the parachute was at first formed as a means of escape from a balloon in cases of emergency and was sometimes taken in ærial flights as a sort of life-buoy as it were; but æronauts were not too fond of trusting themselves to their unbrellas, for this reason, that the slightest derangement of the parachute's equilibrium, such as might be caused by even a breath of wind, would produce a pendulum-like motion on the machine which would increase and increase the further it descended, until the æronaut, unable to retain his seat or his hold any longer, would be thrown to the ground and killed. In the year 1787, a balloonist, named Blanchard, performed the parachuting feat successfully. This was the first, and many others followed, but the record of the tragedies connected with the parachute is lamentable. Of recent years, however, the parachute has been so improved, that it is almost impossible to count the feats that have been accomplished successfully in Europe, America, and Australia by Baldwin, Bartholomew, and others. In fact, the parachute has been so perfected through holes at the top or valves to let superfluous air escape and prevent oscillation or collapse that the feat of descending from a balloon in a parachute, though sensational to look at, is comparatively simple and safe. Not that there is no danger by any means, for it is only an experienced æronaut who thoroughly understands his business, and who knows what he is about, and is prepared for the many varying currents to be met with aloft, who would dare to make the attempt. Here is one difficulty, for the æronaut must be careful to watch the currents in order to release the parachute at the right moment, otherwise—well, something might go wrong; that is all. Then another danger is, the parachute might not expand so briskly as is calculated upon, but that is one of which there is very little fear, for this reason. It is beyond all possibility that the parachute can fail to expand. It is bound to do so. So, if all due care is taken to see that the parachute is in proper order and free from anything that might prevent its opening in time, there is no fear of the feat being unsuccessful. Professor Baldwin not very long ago ran a narrow escape through a little inattention to the condition of his machine. The occasion was his first descent in Scotland, on Hamilton Haugh, near Glasgow. A day or two previously he had given an exhibition at Manchester, and in coming down his parachute fell across a marsh, the result being that the silk got all wet, and drying, stuck closely and firmly together. From some unaccountable reason, he had not examined his parachute so carefully as he ought to have done before taking his seat on the balloon. Up into the air he rose, and after attaining an altitude of about four thousand feet he made the sensational leap; but what was the horror of the spectators when they saw him fall and fall, and gradually come nearer and nearer, without any appearence of the parachute opening. But firmly as the folds seemed to be glued together, the rapidity of the descent, and the strength of the air forced it open. Still, about three parts of the journey was accomplished with the machine only partly open. Well, this instance just goes to show again how slight, nay, how impossible it is for the parachute not to open.

POLICE CHARGES IN BOMBAY.

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PAPERS on the subject of Police charges has been circulated to Councillors of the Bombay Municipality from which we take the following extracts. In a letter, dated November 30, Mr. Lee-Warner writes to the Municipality :—

It will be observed that the Government of India, after considering all the circumstances of the case, have arrived at the conclusion that the Corporation should bear the cost of the City Police less any sum not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total cost, and not less than Rs. 90,000 a year, which this Government may think fit to contribute towards it, and less any charge not legally incumbent on the Municipality, of which the Municipality has relieved or may, in future, relieve the State. In their telegram, dated the 13th instant, a copy of which is enclosed for your information, the Government of India have explained that the charges referred to in the last sentence are such charges as the maintenance of the Queen's Statue and the Victoria Albert Museum, which by special arrangement were handed over in lieu of Police charges. The Government of India suggest certain modifications in the scheme of reorganisation presented to it, and suggest the desirableness of giving the Corporation an opportunity of proposing any modification of the scheme which they may think necessary with a view to reduce expenditure. . . . .

On the determination of the final details of the scheme and its sanction by the Secretary of State, the Corporation will be informed of the exact amount which they will be required to contribute during the current year, and of the approximate amount which they will be called on to contribute next year. I am to state here, however, that the Governor in Council proposes for the present to fix the Government contribution at the maximum permitted by the Government of India, viz., one-fourth of the annual net charges, and I am to remark that this sum will represent considerably more than the minimum of Rs. 90,000. Taking the estimate of cost which has been used throughout this present correspondence, the Government contribution of one-fourth net cost for the current year, had the scheme been introduced at its commencement, would have amounted to Rs. 1,45,946, and this sum is exclusive of pension charges which now fall wholly on Government. It is also exclusive of charges for building Police lines and quarters, a subject which has been separately under discussion with the Corporation and on which you will be subsequently addressed.

In his letter to the Government of India referred to in the foregoing, Mr Lee-Warner writes :—

SIR,—Referring to your telegram No. 436 (Police) dated the 22nd of July 1891, I am directed to transmit a copy of a letter received from the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, No. 4956, dated the 6th of August, together with the memorial covered by it.

It will be observed that the memorial of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay does not challenge either the necessity for the proposed augmentation of the City Police, or the details of that scheme, but it devotes and confines its attention to the whole question of the apportionment of the cost of the City Police. It does not dispute the legal power of Government under Bombay Act III of 1888 to fix the proportion of the annual expenses of the City Police which the City Fund should bear, but it claims that a larger proportion of those charges should fall on the General tax-payer, and not on the contributors to the local resources which have been placed by the Legislature under the administration of the Corporation of Bombay.

THE QUESTION OF COST.

After recapitulating this story of the question the Political Secretary continues:—

I am to invite the attention of the Governor-General in Council to the effect of the prosposals submitted with my letter No. 1833, dated the 25th of March last. The total cost of the augmented City Police, as already pointed out in paragraph 9 of my letter No. 1833, dated the 25th March last, will be Rs. 6,91,694. This sum, however, includes Rs. 67,200 paid by private persons for the services of ramosis or watchmen engaged for them by the Commissioner of Police. Setting this sum aside, the true cost of the Police is Rs. 6,24,494. Out of this the Municipality are called on to pay Rs. 4,50,000, which represents 72 per cent., or rather less than the three-fourths which in 1881 they expressed their willingness to bear. Of the remainder, Rs. 1,74,494, a portion, namely, Rs, 34,570, representing the entire cost of the Dock Police and half the cost of the Harbour Police, will be borne by the Port Trust, and Rs. 140 will fall on the University. A further sum of Rs. 6,000 will be covered by miscellaneous receipts, chiefly from the cattlepound, and the whole of the remainder, or Rs. 1,33,784, will fall on general revenues. I am to add that the Port Trustees are at present objecting to contribute towards the Harbour Police, which they regard as a Municipal charge, and if it be found impossible to compel them to continue the moiety hitherto paid, the sum falling on general revenues for the next two years will be Rs. 1,50,529, or nearly 25 per cent. of the total given about as the true cost of the force. In these calulations which represent the cost of the Police, the credit due to the Municipality, Rs. 10,463 mentioned in the preceding paragraph has necessarily been omitted, but if allowance is made for it the Municipal share would only be 74 per cent. of the total cost. In addressing the Corporation this Government did not overlook the views expressed in the Government of India Resolution No. 467, dated the 28th of January 1887, and the approaching revision of the Provincial contract, but it desired to give the Corporation full time for meeting an increased charge, and thus voluntarily incurred the responsibility of promising a contribution for one year beyond the conclusion of the present contract. Had the discussions of the Committee upon the reorganisation been less delayed, the Corporation would have been informed of the additional claim against them at an earlier date; but even as matters stand the Governor in Council has no reason to believe that they will experience the slightest difficulty in providing the required funds.

The Corporation refers to the treatment of the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras. The Governor in Council is not in a position to institute, what the Corporation has not even attempted, any comparison between the past legislation, the comparative resources, and the historic or financial conditions of the three cities. It seems to him that it would be as reasonable to argue that the City of Bombay should build a court-house, because the City of Birmingham has been required to provide the Victoria Courts and to make adequate provision for the Judges before it can enjoy the advantages of an assize town, has to remit a contribution which from a remote past the City of Bombay has been compelled by law to pay, merely because another City in India has not incurred that liability. Throughout their letter the Corporation has evaded the questions at issue in the vain search for a uniform policy, and in consideration of analogies which do not and cannot exist. Charges are described as inequitable and unjust which are sanctioned by long usage and by law. The tone is adopted that Municipal revenue is private property, and not public ways and means collected within one portion of Her Majesty's territories and made a trust fund charged with certain public duties of which contribution to the Police has from the first to the last been declared to be one. "Protection against a threatened wrong" by Government is sought, as if the question at issue was not whether the tax-payer is to be protected. The general fund of the community has acquiesced in the assignment to a self-governing body of public resources for a specific object, and that body having obtained the means now demurs to meeting the cost of the duties assigned to it.

In conclusion he says :—

I am to request that the Government of India may now be pleased to accord their early sanction to the increases reported in my letter No. 1833, dated the 25th of March. The entire absence of my criticism in the memorial of the Corporation in regard to them confirms the need for them The financial position of the Municipality affords no reason for doubt that the necessary funds required in the current year can be found, and the arguments on which the Corporation bases its claim for a relaxation of its legal obligation are not only arguments which, in a prolonged discussion, have never before been advanced, but they are in themselves untenable. The Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Corporation on the 2nd of May 1881 with a view to secure the regular yearly payment by Government of one-quarter of the annual expenses of the Police in the City and to remove ground for any future controversy, that Section 138 (b) be amended as follows :—"The annual expenses of the Police of the City of Bombay shall be, from time to time, determined by Government, and three-fourths of the amount so determined shall, on the requirement of Government, be paid out of the Municipal funds," disentitles the the Corporation to raise the novel objections now discovered to their payment of that amount; and the more so because the revenues at their disposal have greatly increased since that admission was made.

THE CORPORATION'S LIABILITIES.

Next comes the reply from the Government of India, dated Simla, October 24. In it Mr. J. C. Lyall, Secretary to Government, says :—

The arguments advanced by the Corporation in support of their contention that they are treated unfairly, so far as Police charges are concerned, are summarized in paragraph 14 of the memorial.

In reply I am to say that the Governor-General in Council thinks it unnecessary to go into the history of the question previous to 1881, though he finds that as a matter of fact, it does not support the view of the Corporation, or to examine in detail the arguments used by that body in support of their contention that they ought to be exempted from all payment on account of the City Police. Your letter of the 24th August last contains a full examination of these arguments, and His Excellency in Council will confine his remark on this subject to the arguments (g) and (h) stated in paragraph 14 of the memorial, which are as follows :—

"(g) That a main feature of Lord Ripon's Self-Government scheme was that Municipalities should be relieved of the cost of their Police and that all the Municipalities of the Bombay Mofussil have been so relieved; and that while the Municipalities of the Mofussil have been relieved of Police charges in return for a certain defined liability on account of medical charity and education, Government have saddled the Corporation with the latter without relieving them of the former."

"(h) That the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras contribute nothing towards their Police."

With reference to the first of these arguments, I am to point out that the Corporation have entirely misapprehended the meaning of paragraph 4 of the letter from the Finance Department No. 3516, dated 10th October 1881. It was not the intention of that paragraph, as contented by the Corporation, that Municipal bodies should be relieved of charges for Police legally imposed on them, while not undertaking in return charges for other objects previously met by the State. The purport and effect of the orders is explained in the next paragraph. They relieved Municipalities of no charge whatever, but merely proposed to effect an exchange of charges and responsibilities by imposing on Municipalities additional expenditure on account of *Education Medical Relief and Public Works* in lieu of the *Police charges* which might he withdrawn from them. The essential features of the orders then issued by the Government of India was that there was to be no reduction of the charges borne by Municipalities.

OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

Turning to the argument that the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras contribute nothing towards the cost of the Police maintained within their limits, I am to say that the position of the Madras Municipality to do is altogether exceptional, and that it is not possible to compare it either with Calcutta or Bombay in the matter of provision for Police. Calcutta, the Government of India admits, can, under normal conditions, be legitimately compared with Bombay in this respect, but the normal conditions which would justify such a comparison do not exist at the present time. The comparison can only be legitimately made with the position of the Calcutta Municipality prior to the introduction, in April 1889, of the present Act, No. II (B.C.) 1888, when the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities contributed three-fourths of the cost of the Police in the town and suburbs. It is true that the Calcutta Municipality was in March 1888 relieved of the charge of Rs. 2,00,000 a year on account of Police, but this relief was given subject to the condition that the Municipality of Calcutta should accept a new obligation and engage to spend this sum annually on sanitary improvements in the suburban area, and, although the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act contains no provision for the levy of a Police rate, the Government of India have expressly declared that they retain their right to legislate for the re-imposition of such a rate, should the Municipality fail to carry out the arrangement as to sanitary improvements. This arrangement was necessitated by the special circumstances which attended the amalgamation of the town and suburbs of Calcutta—a measure which the Bengal Government and the Government of India considered it most desirable to carry out—and was precisely analogous to the arrangement made in 1881 in regard to Police charges in Municipalities generally, inasmuch as it relieved the Municipal tax-payer of nothing at all, but merely transferred his burden from Police to other objects. It is in no sense a precedent to justify the contention of the Bombay Municipality that it should be relieved of police charges altogether. In making a comparison between the circumstances of Calcutta and Bombay it must moreover be remembered that the Bombay Municipality has hitherto been more advantageously situated than the Calcutta Municipality prior to the amalgation of the town of Calcutta with the surburbs, in that it has provided a smaller proportion of the police charges, while, even after it is charged with its legitimate share of those charges, it will retain a very material advantage in that it receives items of income from which the Calcutta Municipality is debarred. These items of income are the town-duties on liquors amounting to Rs. 1,93,239, and liquor license receipts amounting to Rs. 1,43,750; making a total of Rs. 3,37,039 per annum.

"ONLY AN OFFER"

In the concluding paragraph of your letter of the 24th August last, the Bombay Government refer to a Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Corporation on the 2nd May 1881 with a view to secure the regular yearly payment by Government of one-quarter of the annual expenses of the Police in the city and to remove ground for any future controversy. This Resolution was to the effect that section 138 (b) of Bombay Act III of 1872 should be amended as follows :—"The annual expenses of the Police of the City of Bombay shall be from time to time determined by Government, and three-fourths of the amount so determined shall, on the requirement of Government, be paid out of the Municipal funds." The Bombay Government think that this Resolution disentitles the Corporation to raise the novel objections now discovered to their payment of the amount agreed upon in it. The Government of India observe that the proposal made in the Resolution in question was never carried out, and in these circumstances they consider that it must be regarded only as an offer made by the Corporation but never accepted. It is however of importance as showing that the Corporation then considered the contribution which is now proposed by the Local Government to be fair.

THE CORPORATION TO BEAR THE COST.

The conclusion of the Governor-General in Council, after considering all the circumstances of the case, is that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay should bear the cost of the City Police, less any sum not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total cost, and not less than Rs. 90,000 a year, which the Government of Bombay think fit to contribute towards it, and less any charges of which the Municipality has relieved, or may in the future relieve, the State. As the contribution which the Local Government proposed to the Municipality for the next two years in your letter of the 25th March 1891, No. 1832, was Rs 90,000, the Governor, General in Council accepts that amount as the minimum contribution which should be made by Government in the future, and trusts that this contribution will not be discontinued by the Bombay Government.

With reference to the objection of the Corporation that they are called upon in 1891-92, after their budget has been prepared, to meet additional payment of Rs. 1,91,711, I am to point out that more than half the year has now passed, and that as the scheme for adding to the City Police establishment will have to be submitted to the Secretary of State, it is probable that not one-fourth (if so much) of the increased charges for the current year will have to be incurred by that body

THE PROPOSED INCREASE.

The proposals made by the Government of Bombay for increasing the strength and pay of the City Police establishment will, I am to say, have to be submitted as a whole for the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. Before submitting the scheme to His Lordship, the Government of India desire to be furnished with further information on the following points :—

(1) It is proposed that the pay of the additional Superintendent required should be Rs. 500 a month, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50, and that the present scale of Superintendents should also be revised so as to give one Superintendent on Rs. 350—50—600, as well as to raise the pay of the remaining seven officers from Rs. 250—50—450 to Rs. 300—50—450. These proposals would, I am to point out, raise the scale of Superintendents at Bombay above that at Calcutta, which is as follows :—

			Rs.
1	Superintendent at	....	600
1	ditto	„	350—50—500
4	ditto	„	350—50—450
1	ditto	„	300
1	ditto	„	250
1	ditto	„	200

The Government of India do not think that it is necessary to raise the scale for Bombay beyond the above scale. If the Calcutta scale is allowed for Bombay the same number of men as are asked for would be given, with lower rates of pay to the three lowest paid Superintendents. The Government of India will be glad to know whether the Governor in Council agrees to this proposal.

(2) The proposition statement, submitted with your letter of the 25th March last, shows one Inspector on Rs. 200—50—350 in the proposed scale, but in paragragh 6 of that letter one "Inspector" and a "second officer, Detective Branch," on this rate of pay are separately shown. It would appear that the two designations refer to one and the same officer, and I am to ask that it may be stated whether this is so.

(3) The proposal to allow free quarters to Superintendents, Inspector and European Constables at monthly rates of Rs. 100, 75 and 50 per head, which is stated in paragraph 6 of your letter of the 25th March to have been made by the Committee which was appointed by the Local Government, is not traceable from the reports of the Committee submitted with that letter. If, as appears to be the case, the officers in question have not hitherto received free quarters, the matter requires further consideration. It may be noticed here that Mr. Giles, in paragraph 115 of his report on the Police of the Presidency towns suggested that provision should be made each year with the view of gradually purchasing quarters, and that a sum should be placed annually at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police for this purpose. The Bombay Government at the time reported that the question of accommodation was engaging their earnest consideration, and the Government of India left the matter to the Local Government. It is not stated in your letters under reply what conclusion the Local Government subsequently arrived at on this point. It is understood that the present proposal to give a house allowance would be carried into effect only for so long as accommodation is not provided by Government.

I am to request that the decision of the Government of India as regards the apportionment of the City Police charges between the Government and the Municipality may, with the permission of the Governor in Council, be communicated to the Corporation, and at the same time to suggest the desirability of giving the Corporation an opportunity of proposing any modifications of the scheme regarding the City Police establishment which they may consider necessary with a view to reduce expenditure. This is particularly desirable in view of the fact that the census returns show the population of Bombay to be materially lower than it was calculated to be by either of the two Committees which considered the question of increasing the Police. I am to add that no portion of the scheme should be introduced until it has received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION LOCAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 9.

THE following are the results of the remaining matches of the Local Meeting, which were fired at several stations of the Bombay Presidency :—

THE HARDINGE COMPETITION.

Distances—300 and 500 yards.

	Points.
23rd Bo. Infantry	173
2nd Belooch Regt (B Coy)	172
13th Bo Infantry	171
16th Bo Infantry (F Coy)	171
16th Bo Infantry (G Coy)	162
7th Bo Infantry	162

THE SQUAD TRIAL STAKES.

Distances—1,000 and 500 yards (M. H.) and 500 to 400 yards.

7th Bo Infy	223
25th Bo Infy (E. Coy.)	206
9th Bo Infy	186
25th Bo Infy (Coy)	182
7th Bo Infy	176
9th Bo Infy	173
22nd Bo Infy	158
14th Bo Infy (A Coy.)	157
23rd Bo Infy (A Coy)	144
22nd Bo Infy	144
22nd Bo Infy	143
3rd Bo Infy	143

THE INTER-COMPANY CUP.

Distances—200 and 500 yards.

9th Bo Infy	304
7th Bo Infy	302
13th Bo Infy	294
9th Bo Infy	293
7th Bo Infy	292
14th Bo Infy	291

LLOYD LINDSAY.

Distances—400 and 300 yards.

2nd Bo Lancers	155
2nd Bo Lancers	145
6th Bo Cavalry	140

THE OFFICERS' MATCH.

Distances—200 and 500 yards.

14th Bo Infy	244
2nd Belooch Regiment	215
9th Bo Infy	204
7th Bo Infy	150
16th Bo Infy	181

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MATCH.

Distances—500 and 600 yards.

9th Bo Infy	214
23rd Bo Infy	208
13th Bo Infy	205
13 h Bo Infy	203
6th Bo Cavy	192
14th Bo Infy	191

THE POONA STAKES.

Distance—500 yards.

Subr Jowahir Singh, 14th Bo Infy	35
Jamdr Jwan Singh, 14th Bo Infy	34
Subr Shaikh Hasam, 14th Bo Infy	34
Subr Shaik Mahbut, 23rd Bo Infy	34
Jamdr Shaikh Amir, 7th Bo Infy	33
Jamdr Manajirao Sinde, 23rd Bo Infy	33

THE POONA STAKES.

Distance—500 yards.

Pte Ramjee, 7th Bo Infy	34
Naik Shaik Nur Mahomed, 10th Bo Lt Infy	34
Naik Rajnak Girijnak, 9th Bo Infy	34
Lance Naik Tara Singh, 27th Infy	34
Pte Rama Senway, 9th Bo Infy	33
L Havr Shaik Pir Mahomed, 21st Bo Infy	33

THE NAWANAGAR STAKES.

Distance—400 yards.

Naik Shaik Mahomed Akbar, 16th Bo Infy	35
Hav Itt Mehtar, 10th Bo Lt Infy	35
Pte Marli Ahir, 14th Bo Infy	35
Pte Shaik Husain, 17th Bo Infy	35
Pte Shaikh Sadru Singh, 22nd Bo Infy	34
Naik Jawahir Khan, 21st Bo Infy	34

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S PRIZE

Distance—600 yards.

Sabr Shaikh Hashan, 14th Bo Infy	35
Jamdr Jivan Singh, 14th Bo Infy	34
Lance Naik Pandu Savant, 14th Bo Infy	34
Pte Lakshiman Bhogat, 14th Bo Infy	33
Jamdr Bhagwandin Tewari, 14th Bo Infy	33
Pte Chandero Chowan, 9th Bo Infy	33

THE BUGLE STAKES.

Distance—150 yards.

Havr Narayanrao Sinday, 16th Bo Inf	67
Naik Shaik Mahomed Akbar, 16th Bo Infy	65
Havr Shaik Isram, 3rd Bo Lt Infy	60
Havr Shaik Abdool Kadur, 9th Bo Infy	60
Pte Daji Sigwan, 3rd Bo Lt Infy	59
Havr Ratnoo Salva, 16th Bo Infy	59

REVOLVER PRIZE.

Distance—30 yards.

Subr Amir Khan, 13th Bo Infy	29
Jamadar Koostan de Souza, 9th Bo Infy	28
Subr Jurya Khan, 2nd Belooch Regt	28
Subr Sikander Khan, 5th Bo Lt Infy	28
Subr Vira Swami, 10th Bo Lt Infy	27
Subr Jawahir Singh, 14th Bo Infy	27

Five prizes of Rs 5 each and four of Rs 3 each.

NURSERY STAKES.

Distance—500 yards.

Pte Basawa Singh, 22nd Bo Infy	35
Pte Chunder Rao Chowan, 9th Bo Infy	34
Lance Naik Fakiria Singh, 22nd Bo Infy.	33
Pte Luxomon Nair, 16th Bo Infy	33
Lce Naik Bindayader Dube, 16th Bo Infy.	33
Lce Naik Jagganath Singh, 22nd Bo Infy,	32

MR. P. R. CADELL, appointed a member of H. M. Covenanted Civil Service, reported his arrival on the 7th inst., and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

THE Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., will, on being relieved at Neemuch by the Rev. H. T. H. Rountree, act as Chaplain of Dharwar.

SURGEON W. E. JENNINGS, M. B., C. M., officiating medical officer, 6th Cavalry, Jacobabad, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

MR. OLPHERTS, the telegraph officer in charge of the survey for a line to Gilgit, has left Srinagar to examine the Zosojil Pass, which is believed to offer the best route to Astor. He will probably have to undergo considerable hardships owing to the early fall of snow.

THE latest reports from Gilgit seem to show that the Hunza-Nagar tribesmen really mean to fight in earnest, as the road-making parties approach Ghalt. They will not be disappointed, as the British Agent has a force sufficient to overcome all opposition.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

THE hearing of the charges of criminal breach of trust against Alexander Malcolm Bierry Saboaji, *alias* Jacob, in connection with the now notorious Imperial Diamond commenced in the Calcutta High Court on Monday afternoon before Mr. Justice Wilson. Long before the hour fixed for the hearing the vicinity of the jury-box and the bar table was thronged, but, as the event proved, most of those present had been summoned as jurors, and when the special jury had been empanelled comparatively few people stayed to hear the opening of the case. There was what is called a strong bar. In the case for the prosecution Sir Charles Paul, Messrs. Woodroffe, Jackson and Dunne, instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Company, appeared, and rumour had it, with some truth it would seem, that these gentlemen were only outward and visible signs of an amount of legal skill retained in the case.

Mr. Hormusjee, Vakil, solicitor to the Nizam's Government, was also present. For the defence Mr. Inverarity of the Bombay bar, Mr. Garth and Mr. Pearson were in Court, instructed by Messrs. Morgan and Company. Mr. Jacob was accommodated with a seat in the dock. The charges were thirteen in number, under sections 406, 409 and 403 of the Penal Code in respect of sums of Rs.2[illegible],72,76[illegible]-14-10, Rs.1,77,[illegible]31-1-2 and Rs. 50,000; and also with misappropriating the several sums. Prisoner pleaded not guilty to all. Mr. Inverarity asked permission to appear for the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Wilson: You appeared in the police court, I believe.

Mr. Inverarity: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Wilson: Very well, certainly.

The jury was then empanelled, consisting entirely of Europeans. Five native gentlemen called were challenged by Mr. Inverarity. The charges having been read a second time for the benefit of the jury Sir Charles Paul opened for the prosecution at five minutes to three.

Sir Charles Paul in opening the case said :—"Gentlemen of the jury, this is a very grave and important case. It demands—and I am sure it will receive at your hands—the most serious consideration and careful attention. It is a case which is of the most vital importance to the prisoner himself, because it concerns his character, his reputation and his future welfare. It is equally matter of the gravest importance to the Crown, for if the facts which we are about to lay before you are true, a grave offence has been committed, and in the interests of justice the person committing this offence should be severely punished. I need hardly ask you, gentlemen, to dismiss from your minds any prejudices or impressions which you may have formed before going into that box. The case has attracted considerable attention, and it is impossible that persons residing in Calcutta should not have heard something about it." Sir Charles pressed this point and warned the jury to decide the case on the evidence. "No doubt," he continued, "it is a very painful matter to see a man who has hitherto held a respectable position in life placed in the humiliating position of the accused, and while such a circumstance as that, no doubt may create some sympathy in your hearts, you must remember that no corrent judgment may be arrived at through the medium of feelings. Your common sense, your judgment must be drawn upon, your reason must be convinced, and we think that if the facts we lay before you are true a most serious and gigantic fraud has been committed on the Nizam, one of the greatest independent princes in India. I think he would have been wanting in his duty if he had not in the interest of justice placed that person who defrauded him before a Court to answer for his conduct and to excuse himself if he can. Now, gentlemen, I am sorry to say the papers before the trial came on have been writing about his case. It ought not to be done, but unfortunately it is done, and this influences the public mind to some extent. But your own experience must tell you, and you must have found in your own life, that one story is good till the other is told. You can form no just opinion of the case on anything you may have heard; I therefore hope you will try to eliminate from your minds those ideas, and try to put yourselves in the position of people who have just come from some foreign country and have just stepped into the jury-box, never having heard a single word about the case. If you do what I have asked you to do, I have not the smallest doubt you will arrive at the proper verdict; whether that verdict be for the Crown to convict the prisoner or for acquittal does not matter. I am going to put before you the facts of the matter as counsel for the Crown. I cannot magnify the facts on behalf of the prosecution. It would be wrong for me to do so; neither can I utter those rhetorical flourishes which may come, and come very properly, on behalf of the accused. Therefore I will scrupulously state the facts, giving them in their proper order. They are numerous, but are not disputed, as I shall presently show. The main facts are unanimously admitted, but a suggestion is made by the prisoner at the bar, which you will have to take into consideration, that there was substituted contract. There is no evidence in support of it, and of course, it will be said prisoner's mouth is closed. In this case he is entitled to every reasonable doubt, and if reasonable doubt exists you are bound to give him the benefit of it. He is entitled to the assumption of any proper hypothesis that the facts of the case may suggest in regard to the case for the prosecution; and then, too, if you are satisfied that he is morally good and that he is so perfect, such a good and correct man that his good character should give any support to his allegations, you are bound to give weight to that character in considering any suggestion he may make or any hypothesis he may put forward. But if you find that his own character is painted by his own hand, then, I am afraid, you cannot give him the benefit of any hypothesis or suggestion, unless they are entirely in accord with the case for the prosecution. Accused has put forward a statement which will be read, and you will give him the benefit of anything that may strike you as truthful, honourable, probable or likely to have taken place.

"One more word. It is a common topic in criminal trials that the prosecution is a private prosecution, and when that is said it implies that vindictive and spiteful feelings are being indulged to bring the victim to a criminal court and bring him down. You will be the best judges. If you on the evidence find accused guilty, you will have to do your duty, but supposing you have reasonable doubt, give him the benefit of it, and nobody will be better pleased than I. Such a result will show that the prosecution has been mistaken, that the Nizam has been mistaken, that his advisers have been mistaken; and although that may be a sort of defeat for us, we do not wish to triumph over an unfortunate man, and it shall be no cause of regret to the Nizam or to me."

Proceeding, counsel said the charges rung the changes somewhat, but the sum total of them was that the accused was charged with breach of trust in respect of twenty-three lakhs of rupees, obtained from the Nizam for the purpose of obtaining an inspection of a diamond called the Imperial Diamond, a diamond of great value and reputation. The arrangement was to bring the diamond, and if it was not approved of the money was to be returned. As the case proceeded the jury would see that twenty-three lakhs were made up by three sums mentioned in the indictment. What the jury had to consider was this: Was accused entrusted with twenty-three lakhs for the purpose of obtaining a diamond for the Nizam for inspection in the first instance, the arrangement being that if the diamond was not approved, the twenty-three lakhs should be returned? The case for the prosecution was that the money was paid on that condition. That the diamond was not approved, and the twenty-three lakhs was not returned, but dealt with as you will presently see. The money was not returned and the diamond was retained by accused, so that the Nizam lost his money altogether.

In proceeding Sir Charles Paul dwelt upon the history of the accused's dealings with the Nizam, and said it would be seen that Mr. Jacob acquired great influence over this young man of six or seven and twenty. Eleven or twelve months ago Mr. Jacob mentioned this diamond to the Nizam and said it was worth a crore and twenty lakhs. The subject was duly introduced at that time, but between the 26th February and the 1st March Mr. Jacob was again at Hyderabad, and said the diamond could be got for fifty lakhs. Mark, gentlemen, said Sir Charles, he said it could be got for fifty lakhs. At last he came down to forty-six lakhs. Then the Nizam said he would take the stone on one condition, that it should be a *passand ya na passand* transaction, that is if the Nizam liked it he would keep the diamond, if not, he would return it. At the some time Mr. Jacob informed the Nizam that in order to bring the stone for inspection, he would require a deposit of twenty-three lakhs in the bank. If the stone was approved of the balance would be paid; if disapproved of, Mr. Jacob would take the stone and return the money. Here I may tell you, said the learned counsel, that according to my notions of law, an arrangement made depending upon approval or not is no contract at all. This is laid down in Henghmen on Sales, fourth edition, page 592, and the view there was adopted by Lord Donman.

Sir Charles Paul then proceeded to detail Mr. Jacob's negotiations with Abid, the Nizam's Chamberlain, with a view to enlisting his interest in the sale of the diamond, and then commenced the reading of letters which passed between Mr. Jacob and Abid and others relating to the transaction. The substance of most of their correspondence has been already published, and their reading was principally interesting for Sir Charles Paul's comments on them. In the first letter read Mr. Jacob, referring to the difficulty he experienced in getting payment for other goods sold, remarked :—"My heart has been on fire for the last two months, and no one knows it," and no doubt the prospect of twenty-six lakhs or so profit would set his heart on fire, observed the learned Advocate-General. Among other documents read was Mr. Jacob's agreement with Messrs. Kilburn and Co., which in brief was that Mr. Jacob has to pay £2,000 forfeit money in the event of the purchase of the diamond fo £150,000 not being completed by the 31st July, and £200 insurance.

"When Mr. Jacob told the Nizam that the diamond could be obtained for fifty lakhs," proceeded the speaker, "he very probably knew that he was stating what was deliberately false. He knew he could purchase it out and out for £150,000, and his statement that it would be get for forty-six lakhs was an untrue statement; and I submit that in any case the Nizam could have set aside the contract, if he had made one, as being induced by misrepresentation. Courts in England are very strong on that. In another letter from Mr. Jacob to Abid, the former wrote: 'I will bring the diamond to His Highness for inspection. After seeing it if he likes it, he will pay me the other half, but if he does not like the diamond then the money will be returned to him and the diamond will go back to the owners in Europe.'" This, said the counsel, is quite plain. Further letters were read, in one of which Mr. Jacob said he should forfeit seventy thousands rupees if he did not pay the purchase money on the 8th July. "That," said Sir Charles Paul, "is false. You will find his statements teem with falsehoods," and so through a mass of correspondence Counsel proceeded, stopping once to compare Mr. Jacob to Joseph Surface—"full of morality, full of the fine sentiment, but internally, habitually, altogether wrong and immoral, the most sentimental man in the world when he is writing false statements."

Counsel pointed out that Mr. Jacob throughout endeavoured to make the Nizam and everybody else believe he was purchasing from a third person, and that the forty-six lakhs were to go, not to himself, but to some other person, so that when he said in a letter to Abid that the Alliance Bank of Simla had stood security for the remainder of the purchase money, over and above the twenty-three lakhs, that was another falsehood, a wilful and utter falsehood. Coming then to the rejection of the diamond, counsel said on the 21st July Mr. Jacob had an interview with the Nizam, who rejected the diamond, and on the 22nd Mr. Jacob left for Bombay with the stone in his possession. On the previous day he sent a telegram to Messrs. Kilburn and Company, saying the diamond was rejected, and they wired the news to London to Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company, the owners of the gem. Then a curious thing happened. Though Mr. Jacob saw Abid on the 21st, nothing was said about the new contract with the Nizam; but on the 22nd, when three hours' journey from Hyderabad, Mr. Jacob telegraphed to Messrs. Kilburn and Company from Gungawaram "Secure draft if favourable. If not wait my arrival. Nizam cut me six lakhs."

Our case is that there is not a single shred of truth in that. On the same day at the same time Mr. Jacob telegraphed to Abid saying, "I trust to you to arrange that matter, otherwise I shall be in difficulties." And from Bombay he wired—"Hope you will arrange about money as soon as possible." Abid replied that, according to agreement, the deposit money was to be returned. That telegram was taken to the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, in the night. Mr. Jacob could not be found, and next morning, between five and six o'clock, the telegram was delivered to him and he signed the receipt. Mr. Jacob said he went to Kilburn's and telegraphed a hundred and fifty thousand pounds to London and then come back and opened the telegram. Would the jury believe such nonsense as that, asked counsel. But on that very point they would have the evidence of Mr. Cheetham, who would tell them that Mr. Jacob said he had received a telegram from a valet or underling and did not intend to take any notice of it till he heard from the Nizam, because he had seen the Nizam and agreed for forty lakhs. Simply because Mr. Jacob had to pay £2,200 forfeit and insurance and repay some seventy or eight thousand rupees he thought, if I remit the money, it will put the Nizam in a corner, but of necessity I will compel the Nizam to take the diamond. He tried to avoid the true case by setting up a false one.

Mr. Justice Wilson: I suppose you must take considerable time in your opening.

Sir Charles Paul: Oh, yes, my Lord.

The Court then adjourned.

POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

THE Camp-of-Exercise first phase is on a series of blank ammunition engagements between the Northern and the Southern Forces, preceded by extended cavalry movements, the area being Koregaum, Mochi and Kirkee, terminating in the Northern Force entrenching themselves on the vicinity of the Sisters. The second phase is an attack with blank ammunition on an entrenched enemy by cavalry, artillery and infantry. The third phase is an attack with shell and balled cartridge by the three arms. This will constitute the field-firing of the troops. The attack of each arm will be fully developed and a day set aside for each practice. The fourth phase will be siege operations by the garrison artillery, and there will be target practice for batteries coming to Poona. The fifth phase of the manœuvre will terminate with a night attack on the works, artillery preparing the way for an infantry attack, which will be carried at daybreak and covered on either flank by cavalry and a brigade of artillery using blank cartridge. When the assault has taken place a counter-attack by the enemy will be made to test the hasty defences arranged by the Southern Force. The system of fighting in skeleton formation, each regiment being divided into two cavalry regiments or infantry battalions, will be applied in these manœuvres. Experiments will be made with various kinds of entanglements and zaribas.

THE ALIGARH CAMP.

The skeleton enemy commanded by Colonel Gough, C.M.G., took up a position on Monday near the village of Rustampur, south of the Khair Road, and were driven back on Niwana. The midday halt was then made. In the afternoon Colonel Jennings assumed command of the division, and on the way back to camp a rear guard action was fought. Tuesday was to be a rest and a long day on Wednesday, when the Commander-in-Chief was present. There are several visitors now in camp, and amongst the latest arrival is Lord Dundonald, 2nd Life Guards. The percentage of lame and sick horses is very small, being less than 5 per cent. amongst the British regiments and less than 7 per cent. amongst the native cavalry. The British Cavalry regiments in camp are all riding on the numdah and folded blanket and no panels, and there are only 13 sore backs in the regiments, a fact which speaks for itself, the 4th Bengal Cavalry are to be allowed to rejoin the division and take part in the final manœuvres.

TELE RAPH WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 10.

The barometric changes are small. In most place the pressure has increased, but in Burma, south-west of the Peninsula, and part of the Punjab have decreased. Readings are highest in north-west India, lowest in the extreme south, and a slight depression is travelling from east to west, crossing the Ceylon wind northerly Bay area, and at Trevandrum and Colombo north-easterly to easterly. Elsewhere the force is fresh. On both coasts of the Peninsula the temperature has fallen, except on hills, and the mean temperature is below the normal, except in Madras and, Burma. Rain has fallen is the south of the Peninsula and Negapatam reports seven, Cuddalor five and Colombo and Trevandrum one inch rain. Weather is unsettled in the extreme south and a depression may curve northward in the Arabian Sea.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 8, was 515, giving a death-rate of 30·87 per annum per thousand as against 21·24 the corresponding period of last year, and 24·81 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 141 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 67, phthisis; 8, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 98, affections of the respiratory organs; 22, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 27, stillborn; 41, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths show :—Buddhist or Jain, 30; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 3: Batthia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 229; Hindu outcaste, 60; Musalman, 131; Parsee, 18; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 14, Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 316 as against 416 the corresponding period of last year, and 382 the average over the past five years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council the bill dealing with Native Christians' Marriage will probably be proceeded with.

THE members of the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club are about to make their annual appearance before the public in the latter part of January in aid of local charitable and other deserving institutions. Mr. Geo. Miln, the well-known Shakespearean actor, assisted by two capable lady artistes, is coming to Bombay to act in concert with the above Club, and the play selected is the ever popular "Merchant of Venice."

A MEETING was held last night in the Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, for the purpose of considering the best means of stopping the "Bombay White Slave Market," which was described in the *Bombay Gazette* a fortnight ago. There was a large attendance, and the Rev. T. H. Greig. (Church of Scotland) presided. After some remarks by the chairman and the Rev. J. Baume on the objects of the movement, it was considered advisable to hold a meeting in private for the purpose of considering the matter before allowing any scheme that might be proposed, to be made public, as the subject was a delicate one to handle. The Rev. R. H. Madden therefore proposed that a committee should be formed of the pastors present, with power to add to their number, gentlemen who, they considered, could be relied upon, to work on the committee. This was agreed to, and the meeting terminated with prayer. A more full account of the proceedings of the public meeting will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of November 1889, Rs. 9,00,61,000; 1890, Rs. 9,66,89,000; and 1891, Rs. 10,00,90,000.

THE Lahore paper regrets to learn that Mr. C. M. Rivaz has met with an accident, resulting in fracture of the arm. This will interfere with his duties as a member of the Commission of inquiry into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, which has just been directed to meet at Poona not later than the 15th instant. Mr. Rivaz, however, is progressing favourably, and it is hoped will to able to join the Commission in January.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—The tendency of popular criticism upon the terrible accident on the North-Western Railway is to attribute it, firstly, to the policy of putting natives on the railway into responsible positions as station-masters, &c.; secondly, to the long hours of work on the railway: and, thirdly, to the absence of automatic brakes on Indian passenger trains. As the stationmaster to whose case the first two arguments apply is to be tried, discussion of these points would be premature: but, with regard to the last, the accident may prove to be a terrible commentary upon the delay which has occurred in fitting Indian trains with automatic brakes.

BIT by bit the little secrets of Newnham and Girton leak out, and thus all the inner life of those otherwise carefully-guarded institutions comes to be known to the outer world. It has remained for "The Granta's" correspondent "Vera"—of whom we can only say with the chorus in "Samson Agonistes" "female of sex it seems"—to initiate us into the mysteries of what is locally called "sharp practice." Of the occasional big debates to which lady-friends are admitted we have all heard; "sharp practice" refers to the private little ones. The rule, it appears, is that when anyone's name is drawn she is obliged to get up and speak for two whole minutes on any motion that may be drawn out of the bag, either for, or against it, as directed. "We discuss," continues "Vera," "frivolous subjects at sharp practice, and generally talk great nonsense. One evening we got very excited over the motion, 'That women have no conception of the value of time,' and another 'That man be abolished,' this last, which was in retaliation for 'the dismay' the Union was feeling over 'the advance' of feminine despotism, was lost by an overwhelming majority." Besides these societies, which meet pretty regularly there are, we are told, numerous small dissipations in the way of "coffees" and "cocoas" in one another's rooms. "Then (says "Vera") there's hockey, or, rather what we call hockey. Whatever the real game may be, ours is quite as amusing and the principle of our game is the same; some of us try to hit at the ball one way, while others try to hit it the other, and it doesn't matter a bit that our sticks are just ordinary sticks, and that our ground is a hayfield only promoted by courtesy to the name of Hockey Ground.'"

IT would require, perhaps, a playgoer with a vivid recollection of the late Mr. Charles Mathews, in "Cool as a Cucumber," to realise a little scene in a carriage of the Midland Scotch express, as described by Mr. King, of Snow-hill, before the Barnsley magistrates. Mr King, having secured a corner in a compartment with one fellow-passenger only, quietly dropped asleep as the train was gliding out of the St. Pancras terminus Half an hour later he awoke and discovered that a stranger had taken possession of his property, and was lying full length asleep on the opposite cushion, having made a pillow of the bag, and wrapped himself carefully in the rug. With great forbearance, Mr. King refrained from disturbing his neighbour's repose; nor was it till the train had arrived at Trentham, that he took an opportunity of pointing to the rug and observing that he thought "it was time he should have a turn." On this the cool fellow-passenger "very politely handed over the property," and there the little episode might have ended; but unfortunately Mr. King dozed again till he was awakened near Cudworth Junction by a crash, and, looking up, saw his companion standing by a shattered window. "You scamp (exclaimed Mr. King), what have you done with my bag and umbrella?" What he he had done was only too evident; he had thrown them through the window-pane on to the line, where they were afterwards discovered. The cool fellow-passenger, however, declined to give any explanation of his vagaries. Before the magistrates he is stated to have "treated the affair lightly," but he has been found guilty of interfering with the comfort of passengers and ordered to pay a penalty of forty shillings, with full costs.

ALTHOUGH, as nearly always happens, most of the large handicaps of the year have been won by horses which started at long odds, the favourites have, upon the whole, done fairly well in what may be regarded as the chief events of the racing season, for they have been successful twelve times out of twenty-eight, commencing with the victory of Comeaway in the Grand National Steeplechase, and ending with that of Madame d'Albany in the Liverpool Cup last week. The Derby, the Oaks, the St. Leger, the Middle Park Plate, the Chester Cup, and the Cambridgeshire were among the races in which the favourite proved successful; and, although "systems" are not likely to answer any better on the Turf than they do at Monte Carlo, it is a fact that an investment of ten pounds upon the favourite in the twenty-eight principal events of the year would have resulted in a clear profit of eighty-five pounds. It was much the same last year, when about the same number of favourites succeeded, but it is curious to note that, although far more than half of the horses now in training are in the Newmarket stables, the proportion of important races won by them is hardly as large as might be expected, bearing in mind the further fact that not only are the Newmarket stables very strong in numbers, but contain so many of the most expensive horses, which ought therefore to be the best. Yet, while two years ago four-fifths of the chief races of the season were won by Newmarket horses, they have this year only just won half (15 out of 30), and these do not include the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, the St. Leger, the Eclipse Stakes, or the Middle Park Plate, while it is of bad omen for the future that the two best two-year-olds, whose prospects of doing great things next season are so good, are trained away from Newmarket.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Religion has been the passion of the female rather than of the male members of the Bonaparte family; but Prince Lucien took a confessor, as well as a doctor, with him on his last journey to Italy. He used to attend the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, at Bayswater, which Cardinal Manning built and served before the days of his archbishopric. But about two years ago he fitted out one of his own upper rooms as a private chapel, where mass was said on Sundays and holydays. His regular confessor was Father David, the Provincial of the English Franciscans. That the late Prince Lucien Bonaparte was a cultured philologist seems universally admitted by admirers as well as denigrant critics; but his great specialty was his knowledge of *the Basque tongue*, said to be older than Phœnician, or those early languages a discertation on which forms such an interesting episode in Herodotus's travels and travellers' tales. It may not be generally known that Lord Howth has spent some years in mastering the Bearnais tongue, and that he is probably the only poor of England who could "discourse" the peasants of the Pyrenees in their native language.

Count Herbert Bismarck is a splendid man physically. He stands quite six feet and strongly yet lithely built. It cannot be said that he is exactly *distingue* in appearance, but he is very Bismarckish. He has the large resolute features of his father, and the same kind of furrow in his brow. Again, he has a heavy Bismarckian moustache, which, like his dark hair, has a suggestion of bristly curliness in it. Count Herbert wears eyeglasses. When they are not on his nose he has a habit of twirling them in his fingers. Prince George was considered a good deal of a flirt when he was on the North American Station. He was, too, somewhat democratic in his taste, and he never stopped to consider "who was who" if he wanted to dance with a pretty girl in a ballroom. In that respect he always succeeded in having his own way. When he was at Quebec there was a ball given in his honor at the Citadel. The weather was lovely, and tents were pitched about the place, while Chinese lanterns gave the "religiously dim" light to the outside surroundings. Admiral Watson, who was in command of the fleet, and under whose charge Prince George was, missed the young man, and he began hunting for him over the grounds. He asked several people, very quietly of course, if they had seen the Prince, but no one had. At last Admiral Watson's search was rewarded, as he looked into one of the tents and there saw Prince George in the "dim religious light" of that one Chinese lantern flirting with one of the prettiest girls in the Old Rock city.

The death of Senor Calderon will be much regretted in Paris, where he had lived for the last ten or twelve years, as his breakfasts and dinners at his bachelor apartments in the Rue Marignan were very much appreciated, and he himself was one of the most amusing of hosts. He died very suddenly on Tuesday morning November 17, for he had given a dinner the night before to the Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir of Russia, this being followed by a small evening party, his guests not leaving till three in the morning. His valet came to him about nine with his chocolate, when Senor Calderon said that he felt rather unwell. Two doctors were sent for, and said that there was little the matter; but before they had left the house he was dead. His father was a wealthy banker at Madrid, and Senor Calderon himself was a great friend of Don Carlos, in whose army he served with considerable distinction for two or three years. He was buried in Paris on Thursday, but his sister could not attend the funeral, as she is still suffering from the injuries she sustained in the railway accident near Burgos.

The Marchioness of Westminster died on Wednesday night Nov., 18, four days after entering upon her ninety-fifth year. Lady Westminster was a daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland and of the Countess Duchess of Sutherland, the great lady who was always described by Sir Walter Scott as *Banam horar Chat.* This was her Gaelic title, and means the Great Lady of the Cat. Lady Westminster came out during the season of 1815; she was married in 1819, lost her husband in 1869, a few weeks after they had celebrated their golden wedding; and she survived him twenty-two years. A more devoted couple than Lord and Lady Westminster never were known, and they lived for fifty years in complete and unbroken felicity. One result of Lady Westminster's ardent and absorbing affection for her husband was that she cared comparatively little about her large family, excepting for her youngest daughter, Ladp Theodora Guest, who was always her mother's favourite child.

Lady Westminster was always *tres grande dame*, and she was such a favourite at Court that the Queen was very anxious that she should accept the office of Mistress of the Robes when the Duchess of Sutherland resigned, in 1861, after the death of her husband, who was Lady Westminstor's eldest brother. Lady Westminster seceded from the Liberals during Mr. Gladstone's first Administration, and at the last four General Elections her great influence in Dorsetshire was exerted on behalf of the Conservative candidates. She considerably resented the continued adherence of her sons to Mr. Gladstone in 1880, but their secession, in 1886, appeased her wrath. She was a woman of wide reading, bright intelligence, and much force of character.

The late Lord Westminister left his large estates in Dorsestshire and Wiltshire (including the beautiful domain of Motcombe) to his widow for her life, and they now pass to Lord Stalbridge, excepting only the Fonthil demesne (which was a part of Beckford's famous property), and this was to go to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, who, however, is already in possession, as he purchased Lady Westminister's life-interest in the place many years ago. Lord Westminister also left to his widow nearly the whole of his personality, which amounted to about nine hundred thousand pounds, and this sum was entirely at her own disposal. It is believed that Lady Westminster has left large legacies to her daughters, Lady Mecclesfield, Lady Wenlock, and Lady Leigh, but that the bulk of her fortune is bequeathed to Lady Theodora Guest.

Justice Wills is, one may confidently say undoubtedly the most gently courteous and even, tempered judge on the Bench. Beneath the polished suavity of Lord Coleridge one is conscious of a power of keen east-wind sarcasm that is sometimes used with withering effect; but nothing of this kind detracts from the mild gentlemanliness of Sir Alfred Wills. An example of his politeness occurred at the Guildhall the other day. The Court, in the morning, was so dusky that his lordship had to have two candles by the side of his desk. Mr. Candy, Q. C., was engaged before him in reading some correspondence put in evidence; and noticing that the learned counsel had a difficulty in reading, the judge gave his candles to an officer of the court, and had them placed upon the table before Mr Candy, suffering temporary inconvenience until two more candles could be obtained for himself The manner of doing it made the act even more graceful. About a fortnight after he was made a judge, Sir Alfred Wills was seen carrying a hod of coals upstairs for his charwoman, whom he had met struggling painfully with the load

Professor Henry Mosely, who died in the middle of last month, was one of the most distinguished of our younger men of science. His fame will probably rest upon his work in connection with the *Ehallenger* expedition. He had the happy knack of quickly acquiring and digesting knowledge of all kinds, and of imparting it to others in an attractive and easily-assimilated form. His health has been failing for more than a year.; he has, indeed, been entirely laid aside and incapacitated for any intellectual labour. The University of Oxford this year agreed to appoint a deputy to act as his *locum tenens* in the Linacre Professorship of Humn and Comparative Anatomy. Professor Ray Lankester was chosen, and nobody would be surprised if that energetic and versatile gentleman should succeed to the chair, with its substantial emoluments.

Lord Crawford and Balcarres, on whom has been conferred the vacant Collar of the Thistle in succession to the Earl of Minto, who died recently, is a nobleman of four-and-forty who has taken but a small part in polities, devoting himself to scientific pursuits. He has held the position of president of the Royal Astronomical Society, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society. Lord Crawford has large estates in Aberdeen share, but his income is greatly derived from coal mines on his Lancashire property—Haigh Hall. The earl succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1880, and early in the following year people were startled by the report that the late earl's boby had been stolen from the family vault at Dunecht House. The body was afterwards found hidden in a wood, but though one of the culprits was brought to justice, the mystery was never satisfactorily explained.

The young Duke of Orleans, who is figuring so much in the world of late, is known to be a young man of enormous appetite as well as "go." In this respect he is a worthy descendant of Louis XVIII., who was a gourmand, and so fat that he was almost unable to walk. When the young duke was in the United States with his father two years ago his chief delight was to slip away with some congenial spirits and, to use an Americanism, "have good time with the boys."

LADY DUFFERIN AND THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

The *Strand Magazine* has an article under this heading, profusely illustrated and pleasantly written:—

The national Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, says the writer, owes its origin to a wish on the part of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to ameliorate the condition of the native women of India; and when Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin and Ava, before her departure for India, took leave of Her Majesty the matter was discussed and left in Lady Dufferin's hands. To better hands it could not have been entrusted, and this noble lady adopted every means of ascertaining in what direction, and by what means, the wishes of Her Majesty could most effectually be carried out.

The universal want of skilled medical aid for native women, whom male physicians are not permitted to atttend, presented itself as the desired avenue. The ablest statesman would have been appalled, and the most ardent philanthropist would have hesitated before an undertaking so vast as one that had for its object the providing for the physical well-being of 100,000,000 women. Where was the wherewithal to come from, and how were the ignorance, superstition, and the prejudices of caste to be overcome? The "Where" and the "How" were carefully considered, formidable obstacles overcome, and the experiment made: how well it has succeeded I will try to show.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India was founded in 1885. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was its patron, the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors were vice-patrons. Life councillors, life members, and ordinary members were to be enrolled according to the amount of their donations. The general affairs of the Association were to be managed by a central committee, and efforts were to be made to establish branches throughout the country. The money subscribed to the National Association was to be called the "Countess of Dufferin's Fund."

Early in the year five and a half lakhs of rupees were invested as an endowment fund, and the society was registered. By permission of the Home Department of the Government of India, the Surgeon-General aids the society in the selection of the most suitable women for medical services, and they are grouped as follows:—

(1) Lady doctors registered under the Medical Acts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or possessing such certificates as would entitle them to such registration.

(2) Female assistant surgeons.

(3) Female hospital assistants.

The women receiving a little more pay than men in same grades in the Government Medical Services, because they will have no pension, nor a regularly increasing salary. The lady doctors who are brought from England receive, in addition to their passage and an allowance for outfit, Rs. 300 per month, with quarters, and they are allowed to have a private practice as well. The Association was to be unsectarian, catholic, and universal. Its aim was—

Firstly.—To provide medical tuition for native female students.

Secondly.—Medical relief, by establishing female hospitals and dispensaries, and the placing of lady doctors in different towns or districts.

Thirdly.—Supplying trained nurses and accoucheuses for women and children in hospitals and private houses.

How nobly—in spite of opposition and jealousy—the Association is steadily advancing will be seen from the following:—

There are thirteen lady doctors, twenty-seven assistant surgeons and female medical practitioners, now working in connection with the fund, and 204 pupils studying at the medical colleges and schools in Indian. Boarding houses have also been established for the students, where, under a lady, they can be trained in habits of self-respect, gentleness, and dignity, and where they can be safely protected on their entrance into a comparatively public life, from one of convent-like seclusion. That the female medical students are doing well is conclusively proved by the reports. At Hyderabad, Dr. Lawrie says: "Two of the lady students beat the whole of the male students, and secured the first places in their class at the half-yearly competitive examination."

The Nizam's Government is sending these two young ladies—one of whom is a Parsee—to England to complete their medical education.

Over twelve lakhs of rupees have been spent in the erection of buildings especially adapted for affording medical relief to native women. The number of women who received medical aid during the year 1890 were 411,000. The princes and chiefs of India, from the first, fully recognised the value of Lady Dufferin's noble work, and have warmly supported it. Among the most munificent donors are the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Maharaja of Ulwar. In 1886 the Begum of Bhopal opened a female dispensary and school, and the Nizam of Hyderabad founded six scholarships and started female medical classes in his State.

In 1888 the Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur was opened, having cost Rs. 30,000, all subscribed by Indian nobles; there is also the Walter Hospital at Oodeypore, the Lady Lyall boarding-house for students attending the Lahore Medical College, towards which the Maharaja of Kashmir gave Rs 50,000; the Victoria Hospital at Kotah, the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Patiala, the Maternity Hospital at Agra, the Ishwari Hospital at Benares, and the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital at Calcutta.

It is impossible for Englishwomen to realise the condition and sufferings of their unhappy sisters in India before Lady Dufferin started her grand crusade on their behalf; the thousands of lives yearly sacrificed, the wholesale murder of infants, and the lifelong injuries inflicted on the mothers—who are little more than infants themselves—through the ignorance and the inhuman practices of the dhais (*accoucheuses*).

Lady Dufferin, when giving me a brief account of her work, was auxious that I should mention the earlier efforts of the Zenana Mission, which, she said, "paved the way for the National Association." Instead of weakening and opposing existing charities and societies, the Association has been instrumental in assisting and stimulating them, and supplying a common centre of reference and communication.

Lady Reay, during her residence in Bombay, rendered valuable aid in promoting the means of giving female medical aid to the native women; her sympathy and philanthropic activity were unceasing, and productive of good results. The marvellous increase of special hospitals for women, of women's and of children's wards, is mostly due to native liberality. Lady Reay in 1890 laid the foundation-stone of the "Awabai Bhownaggree Home for Nurses." This institution—the first of its kind in India—was intended as a home where native nurses could receive instruction in their duties. It was erected from a joint fund set apart by Government and Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, C. I. E., in memory of his sister, Miss Awabi Bhownagree, a beautiful and accomplished Parsee lady, greatly esteemed and much beloved in the highest and most select circles in Europe, as well as in her own country. Her sudden death at the age of nineteen was regarded as a national loss. Her charming vivacity and high intellectual gifts made her a universal favourite. During her last visit to England, in 1866, she was received by Her Majesty the Queen. The Home, which cost Rs. 30,000, half of which was contributed by Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, was formally opened by His Excellency Lord Harris, on February 17, 1891, and contains accommodation for twenty nurses. The sanitation and ventilation are perfect; separate quarters are provided for Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans. The building is faced with blue stone, with dressings and carvings in Porebunder stone. The entrance portico is supported by massive pillars, with carved capitals; the rooms open out of a spacious corridor. It will ever remain as a touching tribute from a sorrowing and affectionate brother to the memory of a deeply loved and only sister. No more fitting momorial could have been thought of, for Miss Awabi Bhownagree's short life had been one of indefatigable labour in promoting works of public charity. Thus has Lady Dufferin's Association given an impetus to native efforts and opened out a great field for the future.

In spite of the deep-rooted prejudice against Western medical and surgical methods, the number of women who daily seek aid and relief in the hospitals, and from lady doctors, prove how sorely such aid was needed, and the need is growing; more hospitals, more efficient doctors and nurses are required, consequently the Fund at the disposal of the Association must be correspondingly increased by annual subscriptions and donations.

Lady Dufferin, in her interesting book, "A Record of Three Years' Work," mentions that a mahant (a Hindu high priest) gave a handsome donation to the fund, and also offered two scholarships for hospital assistants, two gold medals and two scholarships for *accoucheuses*. In addition to this he promised to pay half the salary, and to provide hospital accommodation for an apothecary or hospital assistant, if one could be found to go to his native town.

"One touch of Nature makes the the whole world kin." This great work deserves national aid; at least every woman in England should consider it a privilege to help in such a cause, and to contribute voluntarily some sum, however small, towards advocating "Women's Rights," not in the modern sense of the term, but in its holiest and purest meaning.

"The right—ah, best and sweetest!—
To stand all udismayed,
Whenever sorrow, want, or sin,
Call for a woman's aid."

The cries of suffering womanhood in India are loud enough to resch the hearts of their English sisters Shall they remain unheeded?

To Lady Dufferin and her co-workers India owes an infinite debt of gratitude, and an everlasting memorial is raised to them in the hearts of those they have benefited, as well as those who honour and appreciate their unceasing efforts.

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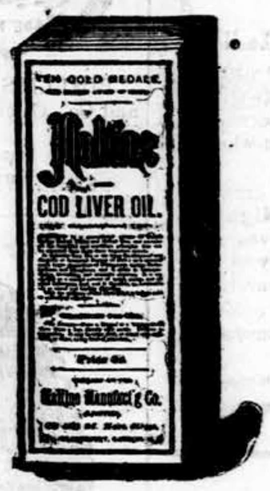
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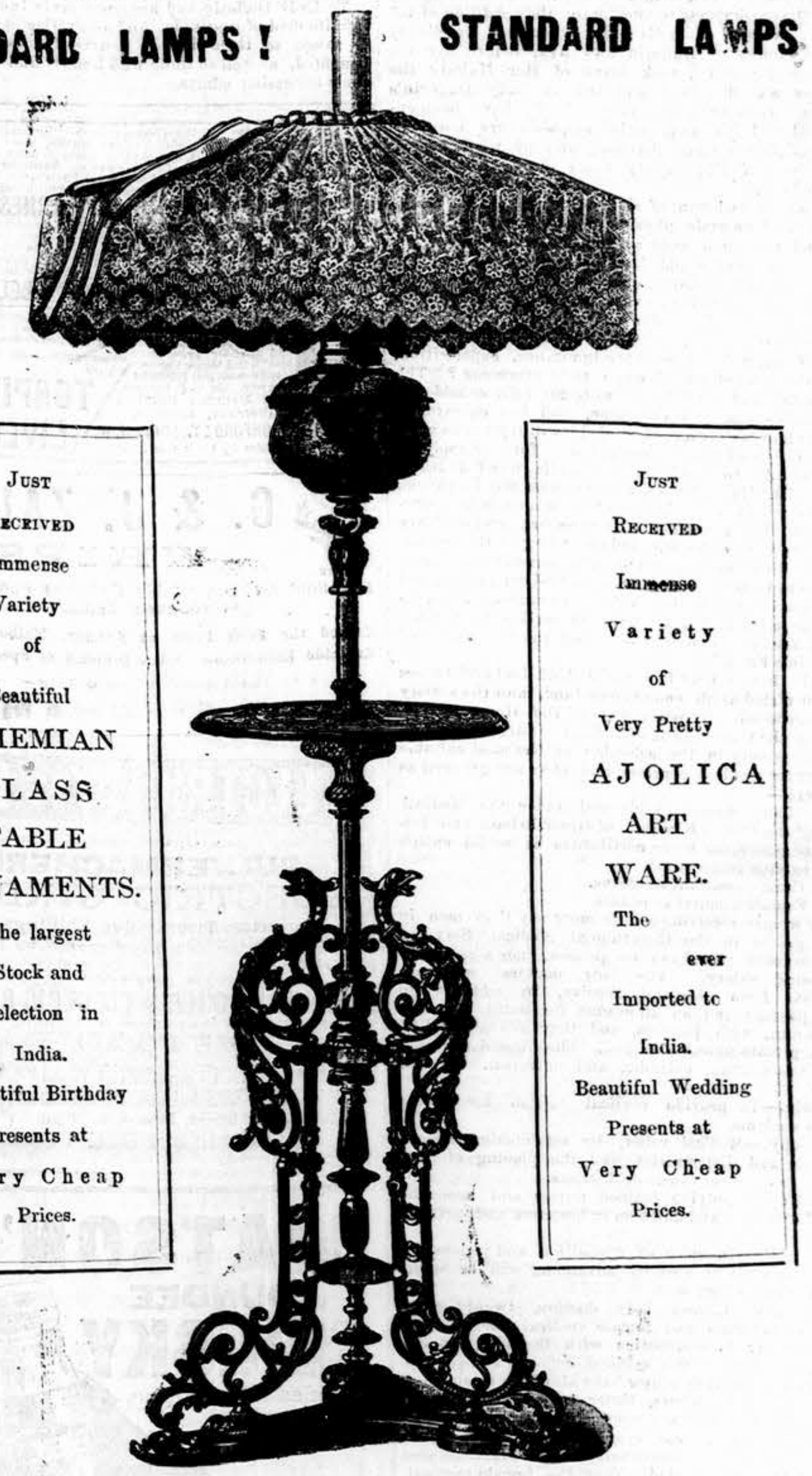

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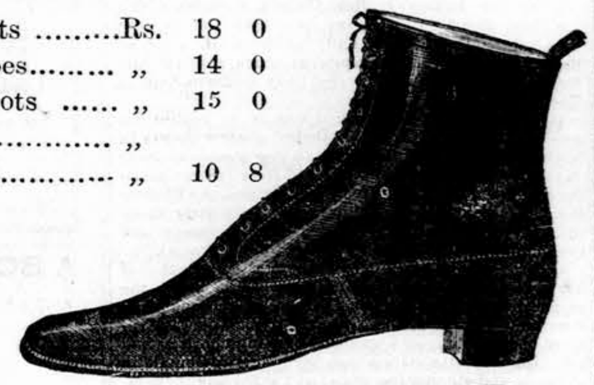

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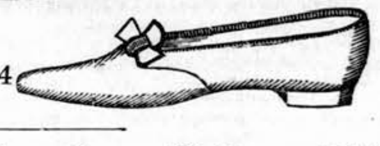

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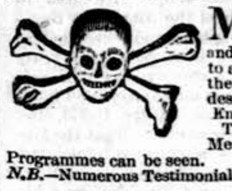

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